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Seed & Planting Service

1920

THE LEADING SEEDHOUSE of the CAROLINAS

BONNY
BEST

STRINGLESS
GREEN POD

CRIMSON
GLOBE

EARLY JERSEY
WAKEFIELD

KLECKLEY
SWEET

EARLY WHITE
BUSH

SEVEN PACKETS
ONE OF
EACH VARIETY
POSTPAID
35¢

EDEN GEM

ESTABLISHED 1881

JOB P. WYATT & SONS CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

:: Suggestions to Customers ::

DO NOT DELAY ORDERING until you are ready to use the goods you want. It will prove economical often to anticipate your wants. The loss of time in planting by delays of transportation companies, also advance in prices, should show the wise buyer that it is to his interest to order early.

SAVE MONEY.—When you make out your general list of Seed, be sure to include Insecticides and Sprayers, also Fertilizers, with your order, thereby you will be saving extra express or freight charges. Remember, when the bugs or insects appear on your crop, you need insecticide; then delay in getting the remedy and sprayers may cost you ten times the cost of your purchase.

HOW TO SEND AN ORDER.—You will find in the front of this book an order sheet, perforated for tearing out; also an addressed envelope to send the order in. When convenient, always use this order sheet. Please do not write anything on the sheet except items wanted and what pertains to the order. Write on separate sheet when asking for prices, or questions to be answered, or information given; this will avoid the possibility of being overlooked; also insure quick attention to information asked.

Please be careful to sign your name, post-office, county, and State on each order and letter sent us.

TERMS.—All orders to secure prompt shipment should be accompanied with the cash. We can only send to well-rated merchants, or parties well known to us, without the cash with order. When remittance falls short of amount of goods ordered, it is our custom to reduce the quantity sent, instead of delaying order by writing.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—By Post-Office or Express Money Order, Bank Check or Draft, Cash by Registered Letter. We accept clean postage stamps for small amounts the same as cash.

C. O. D. ORDERS must be accompanied by a remittance equal to one-fourth the amount of the order; this insures the express or freight charges in case the goods are not taken when they arrive at destination.

POSTAGE ON SEEDS.—We pay the postage on packets, ounces, and quarter-pound packages; also where prepaid postage prices are given.

IN LARGE QUANTITIES.—See Parcel Posts Rates in table given on this page.

PARCELS POST RATES ON MERCHANDISE AND SEEDS.—Seed rate, 2 ozs. for 1 cent up to 8 ozs. Above 8 ozs. the local and zone Parcel Post rates are applied.

PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS, ONION SETS, AND POTATOES are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this catalogue are those ruling at the time this catalogue is printed in January. But they are not binding, and may change at any time. We will cheerfully quote prices at any time on request, and will always fill open orders entrusted to us at the lowest prices possible for our best quality Seeds. If you are a frequent purchaser of seeds and wish to receive our monthly price list, advise us, and we shall be glad to enter your name on our regular mailing list. It frequently occurs that the prices of articles may have changed between the time our catalogue is printed and receipt of orders. When such is the case, if the article ordered is cheaper, we will send the value of such articles at the ruling prices. If the articles are higher, we will deduct the quantity to meet the amount of remittances. We do this to save the delay of correspondence. **But in case you wish to limit your price, please so state on your order;** otherwise we will fill your order as we think best.

Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS	LOCAL				
	First Zone 1 to 50 Miles	Second Zone 50 to 150 Miles	Third Zone 150 to 300 Miles	Fourth Zone 300 to 600 Miles	Fifth Zone 600 to 1,000 Miles
1.....	\$.05	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07
2.....	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11
3.....	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15
4.....	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19
5.....	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23
6.....	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27
7.....	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31
8.....	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35
9.....	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39
10.....	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43
11.....	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47
12.....	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51
13.....	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55
14.....	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59
15.....	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63
16.....	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67
17.....	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71
18.....	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75
19.....	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79
20.....	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.—We exercise the greatest possible care in growing, buying, examining, and testing our Seeds, and we try in every department of the business to guard against mistakes and insure reliability, and under certain conditions and with proper cultivation will certainly grow good crops, yet no seedsmen can, or ever does in good faith, assume any responsibility for crops grown from seeds supplied by them, there being too many causes, known and unknown, which prevent good seeds from germinating. Therefore, in common with all responsible seed houses, we sell our goods subject to the following, and all orders sent will be accepted under these conditions only: Job P. Wyatt & Sons' Co. give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to growth, description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants they send out, and they will not be responsible in any way for the crop.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 1, 1920.

To Our Customers and Friends:

For the past thirty-nine years we have been dealing in Seeds, Farm Implements and Tools, Fertilizers, and everything needed for the farm and garden. The business was established in 1881 by the late Messrs. Job P. Wyatt and Phil Taylor, under the firm name of Wyatt & Taylor. In 1890 the firm changed to Job P. Wyatt & Bros., and in 1907 to Job P. Wyatt & Son, this firm being succeeded in January, 1911, by our present company.

It has always been our policy to handle only the purest and most reliable seeds and the best lines of farm machinery and supplies. By thus guarding the interests of our customers and by making a study of their needs, we have built up a reputation for quality goods, fair dealing, and efficient service, which we prize among our most treasured assets.

After the destructive fire of May, 1916, we set to work to build an adequate store building, modern in every respect and specially equipped for handling orders with the greatest accuracy and promptness. Our buildings cover a floor space of more than an acre, and we carry the largest stock of any concern handling our line in this section of the country. Orders or inquiries by mail will receive special attention; and if you cannot come to the store, you need not hesitate to mail or telephone your orders.

The seeds that we sell are saved from true and carefully selected stocks, so thoroughly tried and proven that the results will satisfy the most critical farmer or gardener. We are listing only the most important varieties suitable for this climate under each heading, but are prepared to supply any obtainable variety that our customers may want. It is highly advisable that you send us a list of your particular requirements as early in the season as practicable.

You will find also that we carry only the best grades of farm implements and supplies. Do not fail to call and inspect our various stocks, and call as frequently as your convenience will permit. It is our business and practice to keep up with the new things and improvements in all the lines we handle, and it will be a pleasure to have you visit us from time to time and take advantage of whatever service we are able to render you.

With every wish for your prosperous health, bountiful harvests, and all good fortune in 1920, we are,

Yours for service,

JOB P. WYATT & SONS CO.



VEGETABLE SEEDS



ASPARAGUS

Sow 1 ounce for 60 feet of drill. Sow in March or April, in rows 1 foot apart. When 2 years old, transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured and trenched to the depth of 2 feet. Set the plants (in rows) from 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows, spreading out the roots and covering from 6 to 8 inches. On the approach of winter, cover with manure or compost; fork the beds early in the spring and apply a dressing of salt. Cut for use the second year after planting in permanent bed.

PALMETTO—This is the favorite and the earliest variety grown in the South. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 60c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—\$1.00 per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000, F. O. B. Raleigh.

BUSH, or SNAP BEANS

CULTURE—For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about the 1st of April. To have a succession, plant every 2 weeks throughout the summer until the middle of August, or, farther South, as late as September 20th. Late snaps make a very satisfactory crop, and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. In small gardens the rows may be only 2 feet apart. Cultivate often until they blossom, not afterward, and never when the vines are wet. One pound will plant 60 feet; 100 pounds will plant an acre.

To prevent anthracnose, blight, mildew, rust and leaf spot, spray early and frequently with Bordeaux Mixture.

GREEN-POD VARIETIES

WYATT'S IMPROVED RED VALENTINE—A very hardy, early and productive standard sort. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round and crease-backed, medium green; brittle even when fully grown. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid. By freight or express, 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

BLACK VALENTINE—Beautiful large pods, about 6 inches long, slender, round and nearly straight; stringy, fibrous, though fine-grained; dark green in color; seed black. An early, productive, profitable gardener's variety. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

EAT MORE BEANS

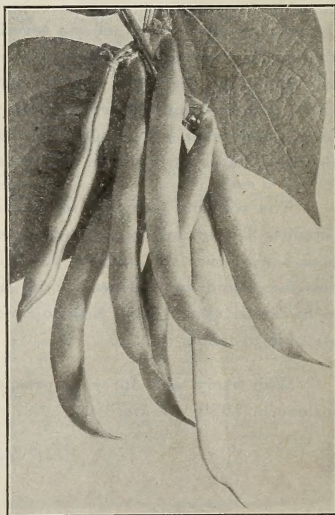
Beans of all kinds are one of the best and most nutritious forms of food for human beings. They are good green and good dry. They are of the easiest growth of any vegetable in the South. Grow more and eat more beans.

LONGFELLOW—A very excellent variety of French origin. Moderately productive. Pods dark green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; very slender, straight and round; very slightly stringy; tender, fine-grained, good quality and attractive. Makes an excellent canning sort. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS—Early, hardy, vigorous and productive. Pods large, 5 inches long, stout, round and crease-backed; dark green in color; strictly stringless, tender and brittle; of good quality. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

GIANT STRINGLESS—Somewhat similar to Burpee's Stringless, but pod is a little longer, straighter and more slender; more depressed between beans and slightly lighter in color; early, hardy and of highest quality. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid. By freight or express, 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

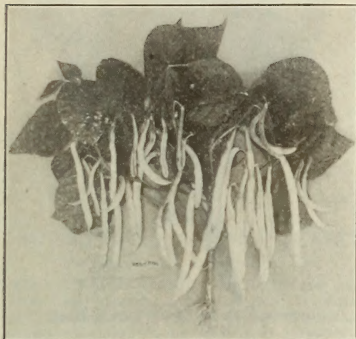
BOUNTIFUL—This is an extra-early, hardy snap, which is very popular with market gardens. It is named Bountiful because of the heavy crops it produces. The vines are vigorous and upright, having large leaves. The pods are from 5 to 6 inches long, large and flat. The seed are of medium size and of a solid, rich yellow color. Pkt. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.



Wyatt's Improved Red Valentine

YELLOW, or WAX-PODDED VARIETIES

DWARF BLACK WAX (German Wax)—The reliable old Black Wax, but greatly improved in every respect. The vines are vigorous, hardy and productive; the pods are $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, of a clear creamy-white color, fleshy, strictly stringless, fine-grained, of the best quality, and remain fresh a long time. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.



Improved Golden Wax

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—Probably the most popular of the wax varieties and one of the best. Early and productive; pods 5 inches long, very stout, straight or slightly curved and oval in form; flesh brittle, stringless and of good quality; color bright yellow; seed white, much mottled brown. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

CABBAGE, or CRYSTAL WHITE WAX—A very beautiful, distinct and desirable variety, producing pods of good size. Color waxy-white and almost transparent; stringless, crisp, tender and of rich flavor. The pods develop quickly, but mature slowly and remain in condition for table use longer than any other variety. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA—A very good medium-size bush bean, larger than the Henderson Bush and not as large as the Burpee's Bush. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

POLE, or CORNFIELD BEANS

These are much stronger growers than Bush Beans and require good, strong stakes. They give a much greater yield than Bush Beans, but being more tender, should never be planted before May in this section. Use poles about 8 feet long and set firmly 4 feet apart each way. Plant 5 to 8 beans in a hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. When well started, thin to 4 plants in a hill. They are sometimes planted in the hills of field corn.

OLD HOMESTEAD, or KENTUCKY WONDER—

The most popular green-podded climbing, or corn-hill bean; early and productive. Pods 8 to 9 inches long; very slender, decidedly curved; slightly stringy, tender and good quality. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

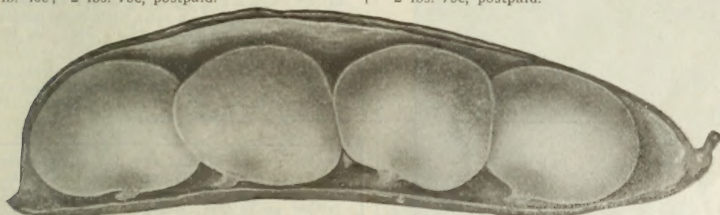
WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER—A very early, white-seeded variety. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, round, slender and straight; very tender, fleshy and stringless; of high quality; color dark green. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

STRIPED CREASEBACK SCOTIA, or NANCY DAVIS—Plants large, compact; a vigorous grower; pods about 7 inches long, almost straight or slightly bent backward at the end. Pods round, well filled and good quality. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c, postpaid.

LAZY WIFE—A late, productive, standard sort. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, broad, straight and flat; stringless, very fleshy, brittle, fine-grained, attractive and excellent quality; color medium green. Dry beans, round and white. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

Notice: In the central system which we have adopted this season for Peas, Beans and Corn, 1 pound is equivalent to 1 pint, 2 pounds is equivalent to 1 quart and 7 pounds is equivalent to 1 gallon, approximately. You can easily figure the quantity by the quantities sown previous seasons. All varieties of Peas, Beans and Corn are figured in this way.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—The original well-known small Bush Lima. It is earlier, larger yielding and of good flavor. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.



Prolific Bush Lima

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA—A most excellent variety and exceedingly popular with market gardeners. Pods about 5 inches long, containing 4 or 5 large, oval-shaped, very thick white beans. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA—Of enormous size and 8 days earlier than the old Burpees Bush Lima, and the beans are larger and thicker. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

POLE LIMA BEANS

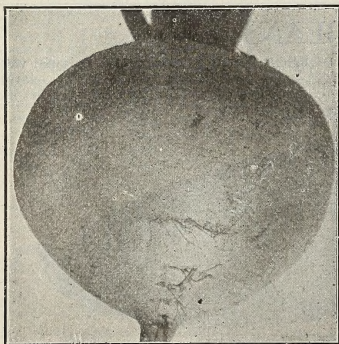
WYATT'S IMPROVED POLE LIMA—Much larger than the small Lima and earlier and much more prolific than the large White Lima Beans. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

SMALL LIMA, or BUTTER BEAN—Early and more productive than the large White Lima. Beans small and white, on the order of the Henderson Bush Lima. Plants of large growth, very early, vigorous and productive. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

Notice: In the central system which we have adopted this season for Peas, Beans and Corn, 1 pound is equivalent to 1 pint, 2 pounds is equivalent to one quart and 7 pounds is equivalent to 1 gallon, approximately. You can easily figure the quantity by the quantities sown previous seasons. All varieties of Peas, Beans and Corn are figures in this way.

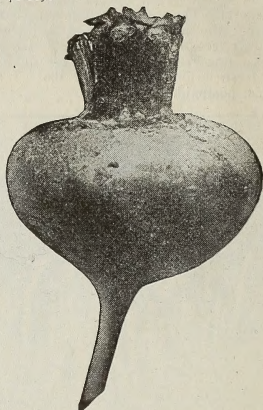
BEETS

CULTURE—For very early crop, the seed should be sowed in hotbeds or started in boxes in the house in January and February. After danger of frost is past, transplant and set them in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Or they can be sown outside from March to July, as desired for medium, early or late crop, in drills, covering 1 inch and plants thinned to 6 to 8 inches. Beets should be grown in light, clean, deep soil and kept well cultivated. Two ounces of seed will sow 100 feet of row, and about 7 pounds are required to sow an acre.



Detroit Dark Red

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN—Very early strain of the old standard Egyptian; small tops, good shape; popular with the truckers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.10, postpaid (by express, \$1.00).



Improved Early Blood Turnip Beet

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET—The old standard table beet. Roots nearly round or slightly flattened; bright red, zoned and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

CRIMSON GLOBE—Early, rich crimson, perfect globe; smooth and clean. Very attractive, and a general favorite. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid (by express, \$1.15).

DETROIT DARK RED—Here is a beet you will like, whether you grow for home use or market. Almost globe-shaped, with small tops and taproots, very smooth and of dark blood-red color. The quality is fine, and for canning purposes it has no superior. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.35, postpaid. By express, 1 lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.

EXTRA-EARLY ECLIPSE—An early variety, with small top and medium-sized, round, bright, deep red roots. Flesh bright red, zoned pinkish-white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

EXTRA-EARLY EGYPTIAN—One of the very earliest, with small tops; roots flat and moderately thick; very dark red; flesh dark purplish-red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD-RED—Roots long, penetrating the soil deeply, but seldom growing more than 2 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

We would call special attention to our lists of Farm Seeds, including Grasses, Clovers, Alfalfa, Wheat, Oats, etc., which will be found farther on in this catalogue. These are all of the very highest quality, and we heartily recommend them to our farmer friends. . .



SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row.

SWISS CHARD, GIANT LUCILLUS (see cut)—

The Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet, is prepared for the table in the same manner as Spinach; sometimes, however, the mid-rib is prepared like Asparagus. Seed planted early in the spring will quickly produce plants from which cuttings may be made all summer, as you can cut right down to the ground, and new shoots will soon spring up and make a fast growth, while those plants

which are allowed to grow on without any cutting will make large curly leaves, with thick, light-colored mid-ribs, which are delicious when cooked and served like asparagus. You should not fail to plant at least one long row in your garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

MANGEL WURZELS

Mangel Wurzel, called also Stock Beet, or Cow Beet, is a very large beet, growing mostly above the ground, and all stock eats it greedily. Plow the soil for it deeply, and in May or June plant 6 Mangel seed to the foot in 2 to 3-foot rows, later thinning to a 10-inch row, and an acre requires 5 to 6 pounds. When a light frost has occurred, lift the roots, store in pits or cellars, and the Mangels are soon ready for feeding.

LONG RED—A large, long variety, grown for stock feeding. It stands up well above the surface; color light red; flesh white and rose-colored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE—Sow seed in a bed during June or July. When large enough to move, transplant in the open ground 18 inches apart in the row. The cultivation and handling is in every respect similar to that given Cabbage.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—The sprouts resemble miniature cabbage, growing closely on the stalk of the plant. The leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like Winter Cabbage or Kale. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

CABBAGE

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 8 ounces will give enough plants for an acre. For early Spring Cabbage, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep from the middle of September to the middle of October, and when the plants are large enough, transplant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, leaving about 15 inches between the plants, but many successful growers are now setting them as close as 12 inches. When a supply of plants has not been secured in the fall, sow in cold frames in December, or in a gentle hot-bed the last of February; give plenty of air at proper times, in order to harden the plants, and transplant in the open ground as soon as the weather permits. For a summer crop, sowings may be made in March until the middle of May. For Winter Cabbage, sow Flat Dutch, Drumhead and Savoy from middle of May to last of July, transplanting when large enough; late cabbage should be set 3 feet apart and not less than 18 inches in the row. It is useless to attempt the cultivation of this crop without deep and thorough plowing or spading and an abundance of rich, well-decomposed manure or suitable substitutes. Frequent stirring of the soil is essential, especially when seasonable rains are lacking. Each time the ground is worked it should be drawn up a little more around the stem until the head begins to form, when one final, thorough cultivation should be given. Many successful gardeners grow cabbage without transplanting, sowing the seed thinly in drills or in hills, and afterwards thinning to the proper distance in the row, or to 1 plant in the hill.

NOTE: Our Cabbage Seed is grown on contract for us by the most reliable growers on Long Island.

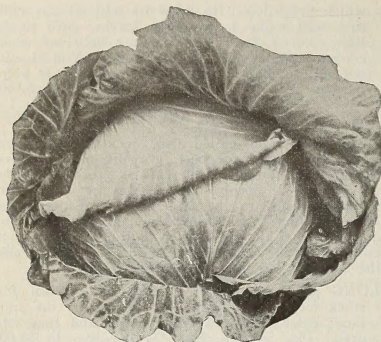
WYATT'S SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—

Long recognized as the best earliest marketable cabbage. In size, medium; in shape, pyramidal with pointed peak. Its uncommonly fine heading qualities, together with its fitness for wintering in cold frames, pleases the most critical gardeners. Our strain of seed is of superior quality, Long Island grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

LARGE, or CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—About one week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but the pointed head is fully one-half larger. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.



Wyatt's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield



Henderson's Succession

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION—This recently introduced variety, which originated on Long Island, we regard as valuable an acquisition as the famous Early Summer, but produces heads of very much larger size. Whether for an early, medium or late crop, it is equally as valuable. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

AUTUMN KING, or WORLD BEATER—Heads large size, solid, good quality and keep well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

WINNINGSTADT—Medium early, for either early or late use. Heads hard, fine-grained and coneshaped. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$.50, postpaid.

EARLY DRUMHEAD—A good second early for the home garden; large, round and very solid head. This we consider the best for following Charleston Wakefield; it matures about 10 days later. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Medium early, large, flat, solid heads. A reliable and popular variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—A popular winter cabbage. Large, solid, flat heads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—Heads are solid and have few loose leaves, thus allowing of planting closely in the field. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY—The largest solid-heading Savoy, and has the rich flavor of the Cauliflower. The plants are strong and vigorous, and withstand the ravages of the cabbage worm better than other sorts. This is the best for market gardeners, as it will produce larger heads than any other kind of Savoy Cabbage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

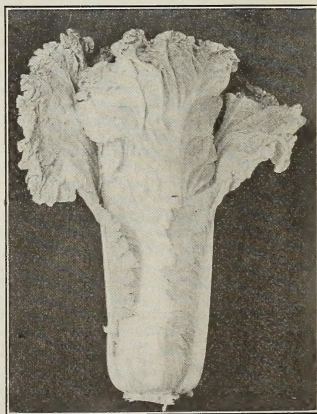
NOTE: Our Cabbage Seed is grown on contract for us by the most reliable growers on Long Island. :: :: :: :: ::

RED ROCK—The largest and surest heading red Winter Cabbage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—This excellent variety from Denmark will command attention of those who grow for early market, as well as private growers who desire an extra-early, round-headed cabbage which can be depended upon for making large solid heads at an early season. The heads are grown upon a short stem, are solid and large in size, weighing 10 to 12 pounds, light green leaves and of good quality. It is the largest of the early round-headed varieties, and its habit of growth allows of its being planted close together in the field or garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. .65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

ALL SEASONS—The heads are extremely hard and solid, round, flattened on top, and ready to market nearly as early as Early Summer, while considerably larger in size. It is called All Seasons because it is as good for autumn or winter as for early summer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

CHINESE PETAIS, or CELERY CABBAGE—A wonderful salad plant, growing 15 or 16 inches high, somewhat resembling Cos Lettuce, or probably more like Swiss Chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with Mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender. Petais should be of special interest to poultrymen; it is an economical and prolific green food. It is easy to grow, but should be grown in a cool season, as it runs to seed in hot and dry weather. Sow early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.



Chinese Petais, or Celery Cabbage



CELERY

One ounce sows about 100 feet and produces about 4,000 plants; 8 ounces to set 1 acre. Matures from 120 to 160 days.

CULTURE—Sow seed in February, March or April, in rows of fine rich soil, and if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of a spade. Keep the seed bed well watered, as celery germinates very slowly. When 4 inches high, cut tops to make the plants grow stocky. Transplant from June to September in rows 3 feet apart, 6 inches apart in row.

WINTER QUEEN—The best winter celery. It blanches easily, has a crisp, nutty flavor, is hardy and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$3.00.

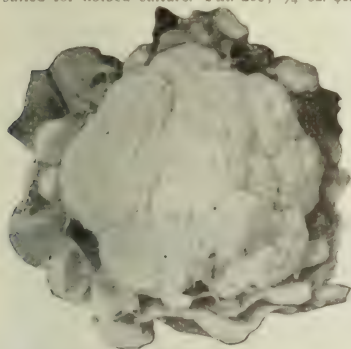
GIANT PASCAL—Thick, solid stalk, golden hearts, blanches quickly, keeps well and is of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$3.00.

WHITE PLUME—One of the best for early use, handsome, good quality, blanches easily. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$3.00.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Not as early as the White Plume, but is of a heavier and more compact growth. Its stalks are thick, crisp and brittle. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

CAULIFLOWER

EARLY SNOWBALL—An extremely early dwarf variety, producing magnificent white heads. The plants make a compact growth, with short outside leaves, and produce heads of medium size. Well suited for hotbed culture. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.



Early Snowball

COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is harder and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often sown during the spring and summer, the principal sowings are made in June, July and August, transplanted a foot apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. They make a most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.

NORTH CAROLINA STEM—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves; very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid (by express, \$1.15).

IMPROVED GEORGIA WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLARD—Called cabbage collard because of its close bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid (by express, 80c).

TRUE GEORGIA, or SOUTHERN—The well known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c, postpaid (by express, 80c).

THE SOWING OF CHEAP OR SPURIOUS SEEDS IS A MOST SERIOUS AND UNPROFITABLE INVESTMENT. :: :: :: :: ::

CORN SALAD

LARGE-SEEDED CORN SALAD—Sow in the early spring in rows 12 inches apart and repeat as desired for succession. May be sown in September, if protected. Cultivate thoroughly and keep well watered. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

ALPHANO INOCULANT—

For seed and soil inoculation. Use it for peas, beans, soy beans, cow peas, clover and all legumes. Send for descriptive circular. One acre size, \$1.00; ten acre size, \$8.00.



CARROTS

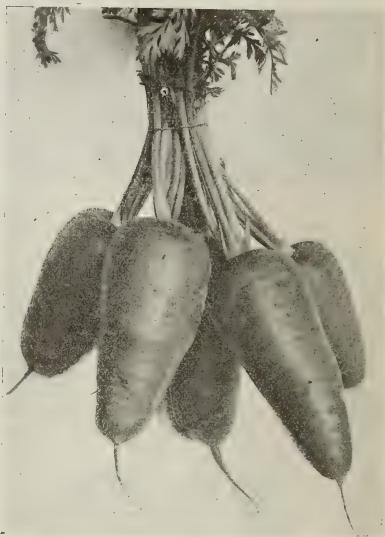
CULTURE—Sow in a rich, sandy loam which has been well manured the previous year. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized before seeding, because the seed are very small, and there is danger of covering them too deep. Sow in drills 24 inches apart, at the rate of 1 ounce to every 100 feet of row. After the plants attain some size, thin them to 6 or 8 inches apart and give frequent shallow cultivation. The time for seeding extends from early spring to the middle of the summer.

DANVER'S HALF-LONG—The roots are smooth, 8 to 10 inches long, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is fine-grained, sweet and of the very best quality. This is an excellent variety either for the home garden or for the market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

CHANTENAY—Suited to either garden or field culture. It makes a good yield and is often used for stock feed. It has a medium-size top, small neck, stump root and a broad, thick shoulder. The roots are of an orange color, and the flesh

is of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—This is one of the most popular sorts for table use; therefore it is especially recommended to home gardeners. The roots are long, smooth and tapering. The flesh is very tender and crisp and of a beautiful orange color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

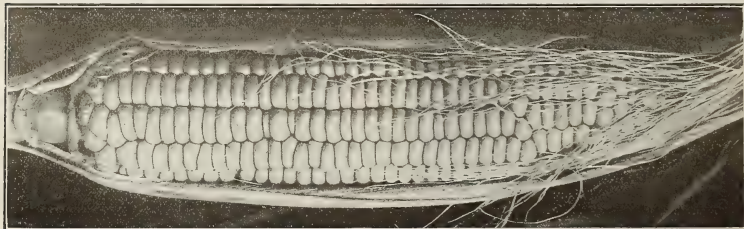


Danver's Half-Long

GARDEN CORN

CULTURE—Plant 5 or 6 grains $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in hills rounded up with the hoe 3 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. When plants are 4 inches high pull out all but 2 plants to the hill. For very early corn, the hardiest and earliest varieties can be planted the latter part of March, if the weather is mild; but Sweet Corns should not be planted until April, or until the spring weather opens and the ground gets warm, as Sugar Corn has a tendency to rot in the ground if planted too early or during a continued cold or rainy spell of weather. It should be planted at intervals of every 2 weeks until July or August, so as to have corn for use during the entire season. One-half pound will plant 150 feet of row; 10 pounds to the acre.

IMPROVED ADAMS EARLY—An improvement on the old Adams Early, being nearly one-third larger and almost as early. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c (postpaid, 30c); 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$8.00; per dozen ears, 60c.



Improved Adams Early.

EARLY ADAMS—About a week later than Extra-Early, but has larger ears, small stalks; earlier and harder than Sugar Corn. Pkt. 10c; 1b. 20c; (postpaid, 30c); 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$6.00; per dozen ears, 60c.

SNOWFLAKE—This variety is some later than the Adams Early, but it is far superior to it in size and quality. It is what we would call a second early. It is larger than Trucker's Favorite, but not quite so early. The stalks grow large and vigorous, bearing several large, well-filled ears. The grains are rather large, deep and pure white. Pkt. 15c; 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—A splendid early white corn, coming in directly after Adams Early, but much larger; has a deep white, soft grain. Pkt. 10c; 1b. 20c (postpaid, 30c); 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$7.00; per dozen ears, 60c.

SWEET, or SUGAR CORN

For table use the Sweet Corns are far and away ahead of all other varieties. While they cannot be planted quite as early as the first of Field Corns, their quality is so superior that no garden should be without a good planting of early and late varieties. Good prices can always be obtained, and the crop is a very profitable one for the market gardener.

GOLDEN BANTAM SUGAR CORN—The earliest and best of Sugar Corns. It is golden color and delicious flavor, with the sweetness of honey; can be planted earlier than the other varieties of true sweet corn, as it is very hardy. The stalks are dwarf in habit, growing about 4 feet high, producing 2 or 3 good ears, 5 to 6 inches long, well set from the ground. Pkt. 10c; 1b. 35c, postpaid. By freight or express, 5 lbs \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00.



Country Gentleman

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Considered one of the best quality sweet corns for table use and canning. Has long, deep grains, and yields 2 to 4 ears to the stalk. Pkt. 10c; 1b. 35c, postpaid.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The standard and best-known sweet corn. Ears 2 inches long, 10 to 20-rowed, with very deep, sweet grains. Pkt. 10c; 1b. 35c, postpaid.

GARDEN CORN ON EAR—For seed purposes. Extra-fine ears. Will average about 60c per dozen ears.

POP CORN

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—Stalks grow 6 feet high, with large ears produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly 1 inch. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1b. 35c, postpaid.

WHITE RICE—The most popular widely known variety. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1b. 35c, postpaid.

RED BEAUTY—A prolific variety with deep red ears. Pops white. Pkt. 10c; 1b. 35c, postpaid. Freight or express, any variety, 10 lbs \$2.00.

POP CORN FOR POPPING—1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$15.00. If wanted by mail add 5c per lb. for postage.

CUCUMBERS

An early crop of Cucumbers can be had each year from starting the seed in pots, box or a piece of sod so they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For outside planting, the ground should be prepared and put in good condition and the seed should be planted about the latter part of April or the first of May in this particular latitude. The seeds should not be planted more than an inch deep and in hills slightly raised above the ground, about 4 feet apart each way. It is advisable to mix the soil with well-rotted stable manure, being careful not to put too much manure in the hills. We also recommend planting about 2 to 3 times as much seed as you would any other crop and then thin out or pull out the plants as the insects attack the vines which are the weakest, leaving about 3 or 4 strong vines to each hill. The ground should by all means be kept free from weeds and the fruit should be gathered and not allowed to ripen on the vine, as this reduces the production. One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 2 pounds will plant an acre. The Cucumbers are about ready for use in about 2 months after planting.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER—The fruits are of slender form and most desirable for pickling. They are very prolific, and frequently set in clusters of 2 and 3. If the fruits are kept gathered, the vines will continue long in bearing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.25, postpaid.

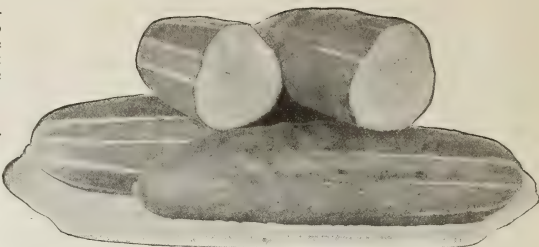
EARLY FORTUNE—An extra-early cucumber of the White Spine type. Very productive; fruits 8 inches long, slightly tapering. Flesh white, very firm and crisp, with very few seeds; color dark green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1b. \$1.50.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—

Well-known table sort, 12 to 14 inches long; slender, more tapering toward the stem end; color dark green; flesh white and firm. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—

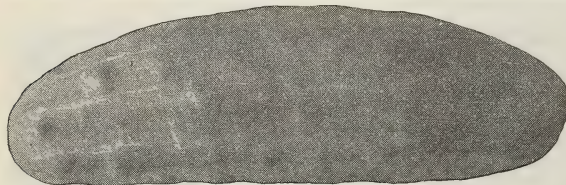
One of the earliest and most productive; true to type and uniform of the White Spine family. Fruits about 7 inches long, rounded at both ends and of bright, deep green color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.



Arlington White Spine.

GREEN PROLIFIC—Very prolific, especially recommended for pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

DAVIS PERFECT—This cucumber is old and reliable. It seems to hold friends among both the home and market gardeners. It is noted for the perfect fruit it produces. The fruit is long, rather slender, of a beautiful deep green color, and has few seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.45, post-paid.

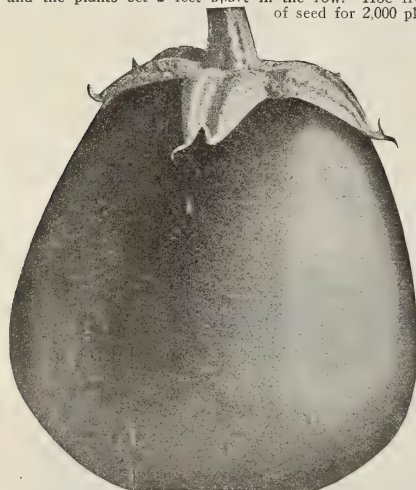


Davis Perfect

GHERKIN, or BURR—Small, prickly; used for pickles only. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

EGGPLANT

Sow seed in March in hotbeds, and when 3 inches high transplant into small pots or otherwise. Plant outdoors after the weather has become permanently warm. The rows should be 3 feet apart and the plants set 2 feet apart in the row. Hoe frequently to keep soil loose and fine. One ounce of seed for 2,000 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to an acre.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

BLACK BEAUTY EGG PLANT—While the Eggplant is naturally tender, the plants of this variety are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce an abundance of large fruits fully 10 days earlier than the New York Improved. The skin is of rich purplish-black, making the fruit very attractive in appearance. Entirely spineless. The quality is all that could be desired, and the fruits are solid, tender and of excellent flavor. Make a good show on the market stall, always bring good prices. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—This variety is a general favorite both for market and private use. Fruits large, oval; color a splendid dark purple. Plants usually ripen 4 to 8 large fruits. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

**WE WILL HAVE EGGPLANT PLANTS
IN SEASON.**

We would call special attention to our lists of Farm Seeds, including Grasses, Clovers, Alfalfa, Wheat, Oats, etc., which will be found farther on in this catalogue. These are all of the very highest quality, and we heartily recommend them to our farmer friends. :: :: :: :: ::

ENDIVE

An Attractive and Appetizing Salad for the Fall and Winter

CULTURE—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to 1 foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

GREEN CURLED—Has fine-cut leaves, and gives a mossy appearance when blanched. Sow in August in 18-inch drill, and later thin plants to 1 foot apart; when large, tie up outer leaves to blanch. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

GOURDS

NEST-EGG GOURD—This is a small, white-fruited variety, the fruits resembling exactly in color, form and size the eggs of hens. When properly dried, these fruits are light and durable. As they do not crack and are uninjured by cold or wet, they make the best of nest eggs. Grown on a trellis, the vine serves as an ornamental screen. They should not be grown in very rich soil, or fruits will become too large for nest eggs. They are useful also for stocking darning. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

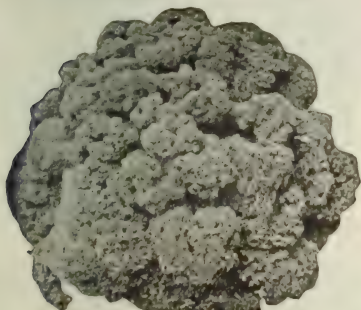
KALE, or BORECOLE

CULTURE—Spring, or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the spring or fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Make spring sowings in February and March. The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowings; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Sow 8 pounds per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 pounds in drills.

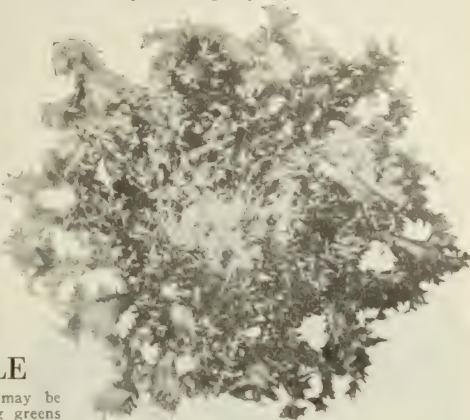
SPRING, or SMOOTH—Hardy, quick-growing, best for spring sowing. Sow 10 pounds to the acre broadcast, or 4 to 5 pounds in drills. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 60c, postpaid.

EARLY CURLED SIBERIAN—A standard winter variety; bright green with purple tinge; curled leaves. Sow 5 pounds to the acre. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Very popular for shipping. Light green; nicely curled. Sow 5 pounds to the acre. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Early Curled Siberian Kale



Green Curled Endive

KOHL RABI

A peculiar vegetable, belonging to the Cabbage family and forming a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is used in the same manner as turnips. For garden cultivation give same treatment as Cabbage. Sown in June or July for fall use. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.



Early
White
Vienna

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—A very satisfactory variety, of good quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

LEEK

Similar to Onions in flavor, being of the same family of plants, but does not form a thick bulb. Sow seed early as possible, half an inch deep, and when plants are large enough to handle transplant to rows 12 inches apart, setting plants 6 inches apart. Hill up as they grow to bleach the stems, or plant in a trench like celery and fill in as they grow. Seed may also be sown in September and transplanted in spring. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

LARGE FLAG—Well-known and popular variety; hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

The Sowing of Cheap or Spurious Seeds Is a Most Serious and Unprofitable Investment.

LETTUCE

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 8 ounces will produce enough plants to set out an acre. To raise the best of Lettuce, rich soil with plenty of humus is needed, and we particularly recommend that it be planted after clover, whenever possible. North Carolina truckers treat the head varieties in the same way as cabbage, sowing the seed the last week of September in beds one-eighth of an inch deep, and setting the plants in the open field during November. While Lettuce may be set in rows 18 inches apart; it is generally set in beds 4 feet wide with 4 rows to the beds, leaving 9 inches between the plants. Shelter from the wind is of such immense advantage that if no natural wind breaks are available it pays handsomely to provide artificial ones made from cornstalks or cheap lumber. For the family garden, seed may be sown as late as October in a warm sheltered bed, protecting it during severe weather with a covering of straw, or it may be transplanted into cold frames to head during the winter. For a succession, sow in beds from the last of March to the middle of May, covering the seed thinly as directed, but taking care to firm the surface. For several years Lettuce has been in great demand during November and December, and large quantities are now grown for that market, the seeds being drilled from the middle of July to the middle of September in 10-inch rows on beds 4 feet wide at the rate of 5 pounds to the acre, and thinned to 9 inches when large enough.

UNRIVALED—An improvement on the Big Boston, possessing all the good qualities of this kind; large size and attractive color. Its additional value lies in the fact that it can be sown almost the whole year round. It resists heat remarkably well; is crisp and solid when other sorts become tough and flabby under the same conditions. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

IMPROVED HANSON—One of the best summer lettuces. Large, solid, sure header, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

WHITE PARIS COS—One of the best celery lettuces. Forms large, light green, solid, well folded head; of upright growth, and esteemed for its crispness and mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

BIG BOSTON—Very popular for outside culture as well as cold-frame forcing. The heads are large and compact, leaves broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge; color light green, slightly tinged reddish-brown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

IN WARM WEATHER Lettuce should be shaded and given plenty of water.

See Second Cover page for Parcel Post Rates and other information.

Early Curled Simpson.

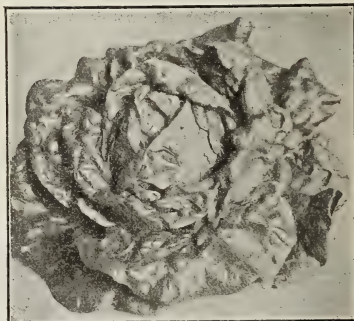
EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—A leading early sort; heads up loose and very tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

GRAND RAPIDS—Of highest merit as a forcing variety. Owing to its peculiar upright habit of growth, it economizes in bench room, and in a short time produces a mass of beautifully frilled leaves of quality for the table or for shipping. It is also an attractive and desirable variety for growing outside in the home garden. We have an excellent strain of seed of this variety, which is proving very satisfactory to our customers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

WAYAHEAD—It is not only earlier than May King and other fine early varieties, but the tightly folded heads are generally larger in size. The outer leaves are a rich, buttery yellow. "Wayahead" stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early head variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

MIGNONETTE—A solid header; leaves broad in shape; excessively blistered, crumpled and twisted. Quality excellent, tender, crisp and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY WHITE CABBAGE—An old, standard cabbage-heading sort. Head globular, large and well blanched; leaves broad, blistered and crisp; color medium green, and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Big Boston

IT IS MONEY IN YOUR POCKET TO BUY YOUR SEEDS FROM A RELIABLE HOUSE.
THE SOWING OF CHEAP OR SPURIOUS SEEDS IS A MOST SERIOUS
AND UNPROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

CANTALOUPE, or MUSKMELON

CULTURE—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When danger of frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill, and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime, or road-dust, to keep off insects; spray with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 pounds to 1 acre.

GENUINE ROCKY FORD NETTED GEM—The fruit is small, almost round, smooth, showing no ribs, and densely covered with heavy gray netting. Flesh thick and deep green, showing a faint lining of pink or gold at the center; of the highest quality. An excellent shipping sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$12.50.

DELICIOUS GOLD-LINED ROCKY FORD—Its shape is ideal, very slightly oval, no ribs, and is heavily netted over entire melon. The melon is thick-meated, fine-grained and sweet; color green, with gold margin next to the seed cavity. Our claim for this melon is its uniform shape, size and very superior quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

EXTRA-EARLY HACKENSACK—An early melon, flattened at the end, roughly netted, thick flesh and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

BANANA—Long, shaped like banana, has a most delicious odor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

HONEY DEW—This new melon is entirely distinct from any other variety, and has taken front rank in popularity wherever used. Fruit of good size, weighing 6 to 12 pounds each, round to oval in shape. The smooth skin is a dull white when ripe; the flesh is crisp and delicious, very sweet and juicy, possessing the sweetness of honey and the freshness of the morning dew. The rind is thin but very firm, making it a good shipper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.



Knight.

KNIGHT—About a week earlier than the Rocky Ford, of uniform size, has thick, green flesh, of splendid flavor and appearance. A favorite market variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

EDEN GEM CANTALOUPE—The real true money-making variety for the shipper and market gardener as well as the most satisfactory of all for home use. It gives perfect satisfaction to all who grow it. Its dense netting helps greatly in resistance to insect attacks. You will make no mistake planting Eden Gem in the South. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

EMERALD GEM—No melon is more delicious; of good size, of a deep emerald-green color; the salmon-colored flesh is unusually thick. Don't fail to grow a few. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

HOODOO MUSKMELON—As a muskmelon for the private garden, this variety will surely please all who plant it. The vines make a strong and vigorous growth, which enables them to withstand disease and produce an abundant crop of the most delicious muskmelons one can imagine. The melons are not large, but of convenient size, and present a fine appearance. The rind and flesh at blossom end are very firm, the skin is thickly netted, and the flesh a rich, deep orange color, fine-grained and of remarkable sweetness. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.

Hoodoo Muskmelon

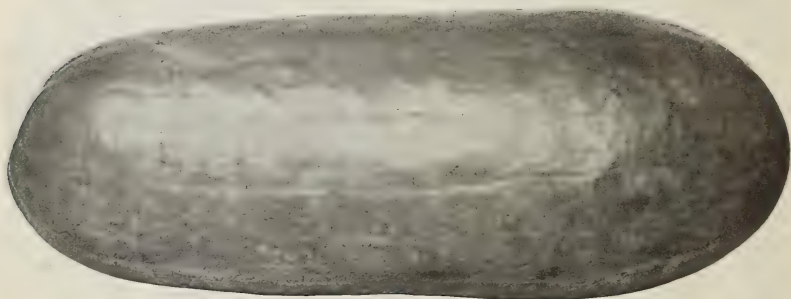
See pages 47, 48, 49 for Sprayers, Insecticides and Fungicides.

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WATERMELON

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for a row of 100 feet in hills; 2 to 3 pounds will plant an acre in hills. A rich but light and well-drained soil is needed to produce the best results. Plant the seeds 1 inch deep from April to June in hills not less than 8 feet apart each way. Avoid planting until the warm weather has become settled, as the vine will never thrive if checked by cold, and it really pays to use the seed more lavishly than indicated above. Watermelon seeds have so many enemies that defective stands are almost the rule rather than the exception, and sometimes the delay from replanting means failure of crop; no matter how many seeds are put in the hill, they should each be pushed in separately, in order to guard against a bird or other destroyer making a clean sweep of the pocket. After the first plowing, cultivation must be shallow and the crop "laid by" as soon as the ground is well covered.

SOUTHERN-GROWN WATERMELON SEED PRODUCES THE BEST MELONS IN THE WORLD
—OUR SEED IS THE BEST SOUTHERN-GROWN—



Excel Watermelon

EXCEL—This is the shippers' melon. It is well adapted to Southern conditions, and for shipping melon it can't be beat. The rind is tough and will withstand the roughest use in transit, besides being a heavy cropper. It is a large, long dark green melon with faint stripes, making a quick seller on the market. Flesh red, very crisp, solid and a wonderful medium-early shipper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

DUKE JONES, or JUMBO—Although a shipping melon, it is of such good quality and fine flavor that it is equally well recommended for home use. Extra large and of attractive color and appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 90c, postpaid.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—A medium-sized melon; medium early and exceedingly sweet; oblong in form, slightly tapering toward stem. Rind very green; flesh very bright, rich red, and ripens nearly to the rind. White seeded. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c, postpaid.

TOM WATSON—A medium early, long, green melon; thin, but tough rind, which makes it the best market and shipping variety. Flesh is bright red, firm and very sweet. Has taken the lead over all other shipping melons, and sells for the highest prices in the Northern markets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c, postpaid.

EARLY DARK ICING—The melons are medium-sized, nearly round; dark green rind, thin and brittle. As an early melon for family or nearby market, it has no equal. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

THE JACKSON—This melon is an old variety; it is still very popular in many sections. Early, long, pale green. Very tender. Crimson flesh. Unusually sweet. Splendid for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

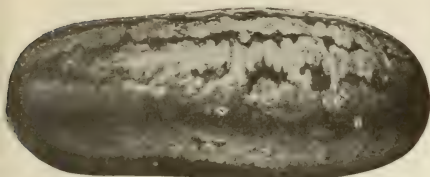
FLORIDA FAVORITE—Oblong in shape and grows to a fair size. Rind dark green with irregular stripes; flesh bright red and of fine quality; a good shipper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA—One of the largest melons in our list. Dark green rind, oval shape; meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c, postpaid.

**IT IS MONEY IN YOUR POCKET TO BUY
YOUR SEEDS FROM A RELIABLE HOUSE**



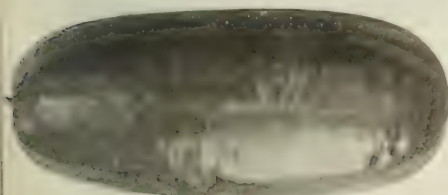
Tom Watson



Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—This melon, known also as the Striped Gypsy, is an oblong variety with decided stripes of light and dark green. The rind is tough and rather thick, while the flesh is bright red and of splendid quality. It attains a large size, is a particularly handsome melon, and can be shipped perhaps as far as any other kind. A splendid variety for late use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c, postpaid.

IRISH GREY—Is a distinct and very valuable melon; the productiveness is wonderful, producing more good merchantable melons under the same conditions than any other variety; the eating quality is all that could be desired in a watermelon, the sparkling, red flesh is very sweet and entirely free from hard centers or stringiness, yet the flesh is very firm and compact and will not break when sliced. The size is uniformly large; color of rind yellowish-grey, and almost as tough as that of the citron; ripens earlier than Tom Watson and will keep in good condition for a long time after picking and stand-distance shipping better than any other melon. For comparison we claim that it will carry 1,000 miles distance and ship back over the same route, then open as good as fresh-picked Tom Watson. Another important feature, the rind will not sunburn and will keep in good condition for several days in the sun after becoming ripe, while all dark-rind melons will blister yellow on the top, which renders it unsalable. The Irish Grey is beyond the experimental stage, and you need not hesitate to plant it extensively. It is the best home-market melon as well as the best shipper. You will make no mistake to try it. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.



Irish Grey Watermelon

MUSTARD

CULTURE—Mustard can be grown at almost any time of the year. Sow the seed either broadcast or in light drills about 12 inches apart. Requires little or no cultivation, and will produce edible leaves within a few weeks after sowing.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—This is the best known and most popular variety. It grows rapidly and produces an abundant crop of "greens" or salad. The leaves are large and curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

OKRA, or GUMBO

CULTURE—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry, or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

PERKINS MAMMOTH-PODDED—Very productive. Pods intense green, 8 to 10 inches long; superior for canning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



Perkins Mammoth-Podded

WHITE VELVET—Pods large, round, white and smooth and very abundant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 80c.

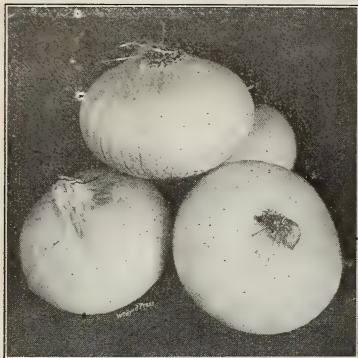
DWARF PROLIFIC—Plants small, but very prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 80c, postpaid.

TALL GREEN—Long pods; grows 4 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 80c, postpaid.

ORDER YOUR SEEDS EARLY WHILE STOCKS ARE COMPLETE

ONION

CULTURE—Large Onions from Seed: To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hotbed or in the open ground later, and when the weather opens and the plants



Extra-Early White Pearl

are the size of a goose quill, transplant 4 or 5 inches apart in 12 to 18-inch rows. Transplanting always increases the yield, sometimes doubles the yield. Five to 6 pounds will plant an acre.

Growing Onion Sets: To grow Onion Sets, sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths.

PRIZETAKER—A large growing yellowish brown variety. The flesh is white, fine grained, and, like all Spanish Onions, is mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.



Prizetaker

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, but thick;

skin purplish-red; flesh purplish-white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.85, postpaid.

WHITE SILVERSKIN, or PORTUGAL—A large, early white onion, noted for its mild flavor and good keeping qualities. The bulbs grow large, are pure white, and have quite a demand on the market. It is one of the best keepers among the early onions, and is often used for pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—This is a handsome globe-shape onion. It is a great favorite with market gardeners and commercial growers. Very productive and a good keeper. The bulbs grow large, have a globe shape and a clear yellow color. The flesh is crisp and mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

EXTRA-EARLY WHITE PEARL—The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly-white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall, large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.35, postpaid.

ONION SETS

Bushel Prices Quoted on Request

CULTURE—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row, and covered about 1 inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring.



Onion Sets

ONION SETS BY WEIGHT

One Pound Equals About One Quart

SILVER SKIN—Per lb. 25c (postpaid, 35c); 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

YELLOW DANVERS—Per lb. 20c (postpaid, 30c); 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

RED WETHERSFIELD—Per lb. 20c (postpaid, 30c); 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

EXTRA-EARLY WHITE PEARL—Recommended for fall planting. Per lb. 25c (postpaid 35c); 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

GARDEN, or ENGLISH PEAS

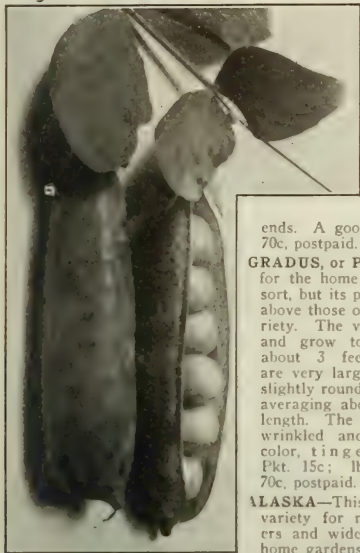
CULTURE—The Extra-Early, or Smooth, varieties are very hardy, and can be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be cultivated, while the Wrinkled varieties should not be planted until later. Peas thrive best when planted in light, rich, loamy soil. Plant in rows about 3 feet apart, and cover 3 to 4 inches. Keep well cultivated until 6 inches high, then stake the tall-growing varieties with brush. Peas should be planted at intervals of 2 weeks to give a continuous crop. One pound will sow about 100 feet of row; about 100 pounds to the acre.

PLEASE NOTE As required by the United States Food Administration, Peas, Beans and Garden Corn will hereafter be sold by weight pounds, etc.), instead of by measure (pnts, quarts, pecks, bushels), as formerly used. This may be a little confusing at first, but as soon as all of us become accustomed to the change it will no doubt be found far preferable to the old system. The quantity by weight as compared to the quantity by measure is about as follows:

1 lb. equals about 1 pt.
2 lbs. equals about 1 qt.

5 lbs. equals about 2½ qts.
10 lbs. equals about 5 qts.

15 lbs. equals about 1 pk.
60 lbs. equals about 1 bu.



Wyatt's Selected Extra Early

WYATT'S SELECTED EXTRA EARLY—The earliest, hardest and most productive variety in this class. It is a smooth pea; therefore can be planted earlier than the wrinkled sorts. Grows a strong, vigorous vine of a light green color, uniform in growth, and about 30 inches high. The seed are of medium size, of a light cream color, round and slightly dented. For your first planting, try this one. Pkt. 15c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c, postpaid.

FIRST AND BEST—An extra-early smooth pea, which is hardy and produces well. The vines grow to a height of about 2½ feet tall and bear straight, round pods about 2½ inches in length and blunt at the ends. A good variety for early planting. Pkt. 15c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

GRADUS, or PROSPERITY—We consider this the best pea in the world for the home garden and the local market. It is not an extra-early sort, but its products are far above those of any other variety. The vines are hardy and grow to a height of about 3 feet. The pods are very large, straight and slightly rounded at the point, averaging about 4 inches in length. The seed are large, wrinkled and of a cream color, tinged with green. Pkt. 15c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c, postpaid.

ALASKA—This is a standard variety for market gardeners and widely used in the home gardens. Vines attain a height of about 30 inches. Pods are about 2½ inches long, straight, round and well filled. It is uniform in

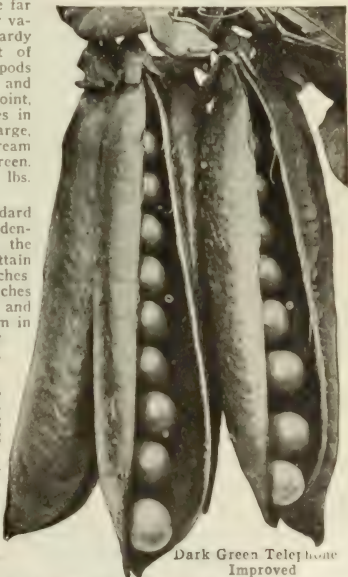
growth and makes the best pea for canning. Seed rather small, round, slightly dented and of a green color. Pkt. 15c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c, postpaid.

IMPROVED DARK GREEN TELEPHONE—Productive, sugary; pods contain 6 or 7 peas; late. Height 4 feet. One of the most popular sorts for main crop. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c (postpaid, 40c); 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 50 lbs. \$10.50.

PREMIUM GEM—A favorite early dwarf pea; bears well—good quality. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c (postpaid, 40c); 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$10.00.

BLISS EVERBEARING—A good variety, that continues bearing a long time. A general favorite. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c (postpaid, 40c); 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—This is a late pea, very hardy and a vigorous grower. The pods are of good size and usually contain 5 or 6 peas of good quality, but not of as high flavor as the regular garden peas. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c, postpaid. By freight or express, \$16.00 per 100 lbs.



Dark Green Telephone Improved

PARSNIPS

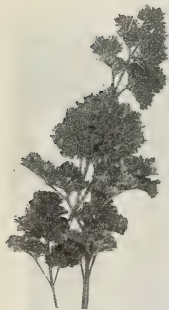
CULTURE—Sow seed during the early spring in a rich soil, drilling them in rows from 24 to 36 inches apart, and not over 1 inch deep. Later thin plants to 6 inches apart, and give frequent shallow cultivation.



Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown

LONG SMOOTH, or HOLLOW CROWN—The best variety for table use and for the market. It is early and productive. The roots are long, smooth, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

PARSLEY



Moss Curled Parsley to furnish leaves for flavoring or garnishing throughout the winter.

MOSS CURLED—A very fine strain, with beautiful foliage; useful for all purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

PLAIN—Hardy and vigorous grower; not as mild as the above. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Norton Yam and other leading varieties. 45c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

PEPPER

CULTURE—Sow in hotbed in February or March and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, liquid manure or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

RUBY KING—One of the most popular of the large varieties, 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across; flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be served with vinegar, or they may be stuffed. The green fruits make excellent pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.85.

SPANISH MAMMOTH (or Sweet Mountain)—A late variety, bearing large, thick fruits, often 4 to 5 inches across; mild and sweet; fine for mangoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$5.35, postpaid.

CHINESE GIANT—An enormous pepper, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together; frequently half a dozen fruits will appear in a bunch. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. They may be sliced and eaten like tomatoes or stuffed as mangoes. When ripe they are a rich glossy scarlet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.85; lb. \$7.10, postpaid.

Chinese Giant



Ruby King



DUSTER BROWN—A new powder gun for the garden or farm. Automatically ejects a sufficient amount of any dry powdered insecticide or fungicide in a fine, mist-like manner that reaches all parts of growing plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Parcel post weight, 4 pounds. If wanted by parcel post, add postage. By express or freight, not prepaid, \$1.75 each.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Very hot; both green and ripe fruits are used for pickling; dry for use in winter. The peppers are 3 to 4 inches long and are borne profusely. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

Pimento



PIMENTO—Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, made into Spanish omelets, and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; an abundant bearer and continues in bearing till frost. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.60, postpaid.

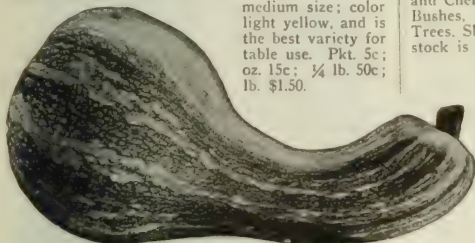
RED CHILI—Small, thin, coral-red and very hot. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

PUMPKIN

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for a row of 100 feet in hills; for an acre in hills, 2 to 3 pounds. Plant from May to July 1 inch deep in hills, 8 feet apart each way, and cultivate frequently until the vines get a strong growth.

GREEN-STRIPED CUSHAW—Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green; flesh light yellow, very thick, sweet. Very productive and popular in the Southern States. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

YELLOW CUSHAW CROOK-NECK—Grows to a medium size; color light yellow, and is the best variety for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.



Green-Striped Cushaw Crook-Neck

CORNFIELD, or BIG TOM—Generally used for planting in corn for stock feeding, and also for making pies. Fruit rather oblong, flattened at the ends; often 15 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

LARGE CHEESE—Large, round, flattened fruit; much ribbed and creamy buff in color; flesh yellow and very deep. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Pear-shaped; thick white flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

SMALL SUGAR—Fruit small, round, flattened at the ends, slightly ribbed; skin and flesh deep orange-yellow; flesh very thick and of high quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



King of the Mammoths

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—This variety, often called "Jumbo," is recommended to all who wish to grow large pumpkins for exhibitions or their own gratification, as it attains an extraordinary size under the right conditions. Specimens have been grown weighing over 100 pounds, and the quality is excellent. Any one endeavoring to raise exhibition pumpkins should see that the vines have ample space for growth, and each vine should be limited to 1 pumpkin. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

FRUIT TREES AND NURSERY STOCK

Send us your orders for Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees; also for Pecans, Walnuts, Berry Bushes, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots, Shade Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Iris and Hardy Flowers. Our stock is the best and will surely please you.



DRY LIME SULPHUR—For dormant or summer spraying of fruits and shade trees, shrubs and bushes against San Jose and Oyster Shell scale, also for peach leaf curl and brown rot of peaches. Has all the effectiveness of liquid Lime Sulphur, and is much easier to handle. 1 lb. makes from 3½ to 5 gallons. By express or freight, not prepaid. 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.25

HOME VEGETABLE GARDENING FROM A TO Z.

A valuable book by Adolph Krumm. The discussion of each vegetable is practical and complete, from sowing seeds to what kinds to grow in different soils and sections. About 100 pages, more than 200 photographic reproductions, and 32 four-color illustrations. Bound in cloth, \$1.50 postpaid.

RADISH

CULTURE—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of 10 days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. When forced in hotbeds, they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 8 to 10 pounds 1 acre.



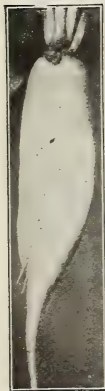
Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip Radish

EARLY RED, or SCARLET TURNIP—No radish is more popular for the home garden. A quick-growing, round red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE-TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP (Rosy Gem)—A fine forcing radish. Very early; makes beautiful, deep scarlet roots, with white tip; crisp, tender and mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.

BRIGHTEST SCARLET—A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about 25 days when planted outdoors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.30, postpaid.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOE—Long, bright scarlet; fine for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb. \$1.35, postpaid.



White Strasburg

WHITE STRASBURG—Large, long, solid; one of the best for summer use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.

ICICLE—A beautiful, long white radish; crisp, clean and tender. A good variety for family use. Pkt. 10c; -oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

WHITE BOX—The Philadelphia gardeners are partial to this radish, and it is grown to some extent for shipment to that market. It is a rapid grower, rather small in size, with brittle, sweet flesh and pure white skin. There is little demand for it in any place except the one mentioned, and we do not recommend it for market gardeners unless used for retailing mixed with the Scarlet, a bunch of the two kinds being very attractive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—

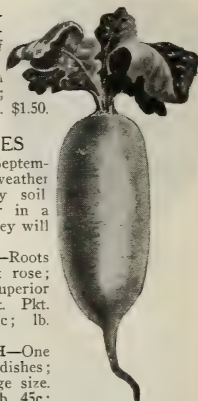
A white-tipped, olive-shaped sort, and one of the earliest forcing varieties, but should be used while young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

WINTER RADISHES

Sow during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil either buried outdoors or in a damp, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

ROSE CHINA WINTER—Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the hardiest of radishes; oblong in shape; of large size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Rose China Winter

SPINACH

Should be grown in every garden for greens. It is very healthful, and should be freely used, as it is easily raised, requires little cultivation and seed is easily sown. It can be sown in drills, which should be about 18 inches apart, covering the seed with an inch of soil, or it can be sown broadcast. Can be sown in February, March and April, or in September or October for late fall and early spring use. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds per acre, in drills, or 25 to 30 pounds broadcast. One-half pound is sufficient for an average garden.

NORFOLK SAVOY, or BLOOMSDALE—A hardy variety, very early, producing leaves resembling a Savoy cabbage; a good variety for fall seeding. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.



Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale

LONG SEASON—Well-known variety for either fall or spring seeding. Stands a long time in edible condition. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

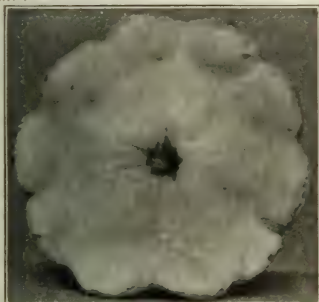
NEW ZEALAND—Produces tender spinach even during hot weather, and will grow in poor soil. It is especially useful in small gardens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.75.

LONG-STANDING PRICKLY—Matures a little later than the round-leaved sorts, but furnishes a quantity of thick leaves of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

MONSTROUS VIROFLAY, or THICK-LEAVED—A variety producing a remarkably thick leaf, slightly crimped, and grown extensively by the market gardeners of Long Island. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

SQUASH, or CYMBLING

There are two types of these, the summer and winter varieties. The former are used when they are about half-grown and are soft and tender, but are of no value when matured. The winter squash is one of our finest winter vegetables, and should be largely grown. No variety can be planted until the weather has become warm, as the plants are very susceptible to cold, damp weather. For the summer varieties, hills can be made 4 to 6 feet apart. For the winter varieties they should be 8 to 10 feet apart. Sow 8 to 10 seed in a hill, and after danger from bugs or cutworms is over, thin to 4 plants in a hill. The striped beetle and large squash bug are very troublesome, but can be held in check if tobacco dust or stems are freely used in the hills and the plants dusted frequently about with Slug Shot, air-slacked lime or fine dry ashes mixed with road dust. An ounce of the summer varieties will plant 30 hills; of the winter sorts 15 hills.

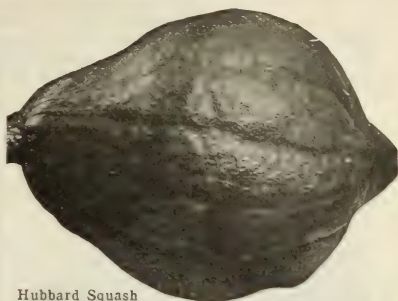


Wyatt's Early White Bush, or Patty Pan

WYATT'S EARLY WHITE BUSH, or PATTY PAN CYMBLING—Very largely grown in the South. Early, productive and a good shipper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

EARLIEST PROLIFIC—An extremely early variety of summer squash of Patty Pan type; a bush squash, remarkably productive and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

BOSTON MARROW—This is a fall squash, and also can be stored for winter use. The flesh is yellow, fine-grained and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Hubbard Squash

HUBBARD—The standard winter squash and the finest in flavor of all varieties, also the best keeper. Should be grown whenever it is possible to produce squash. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—Similar to the Early White Bush, but larger. The skin is almost white and the squashes are more uniform in shape. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK—An old-time variety, grown extensively. It is early and productive and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

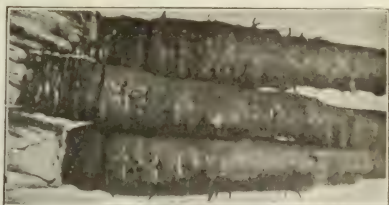
ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW—This is a very popular variety in England, and is gaining favor in this country. It produces a succession of squashes throughout the summer, ranging in size from 9 to 18 inches thick; skin greenish-yellow to a creamy-white; flesh white and of a very rich flavor. We regard it as the best of all summer varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

SALSIFY

(or Vegetable Oyster)

Soil and culture should be the same as for parsnips. Make sowings as early as practicable in spring. Salsify is boiled like parsnips or carrots, or is half-boiled and grated, then made into balls, which are dipped into batter and fried like oysters.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—A new and improved type, producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of the old sort, and in every way preferable. Much valued by market gardeners, as it grows stronger and is less inclined to branch. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.



Mammoth Sandwich Island.

SELECTED SEED POTATOES

NORTHERN-GROWN STOCK, SELECTED AND GROWN SPECIALLY FOR SEED PURPOSES

Potatoes are subject to market changes, and are forwarded by express or freight, as directed, purchaser paying charges. We assume no risk on Potatoes, and ship strictly on purchaser's responsibility. Sacks contain $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

CULTURE—Good, well-drained, fibrous loam will produce potatoes under right climatic conditions. For early potatoes, which mature 8 to 10 weeks from planting, the soil must be rich. Potatoes are planted at various times—both early and late. Cut the tubers so there will be two to three eyes to each piece. Plant in hills or rows about 3 feet apart and from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Spray the leaves of the young plants with a Bordeaux-Arsenate-of-Lead mixture as a protection against blight and attacks of beetles. One peck will plant about 100 feet of row, or 100 hills; 10 bushels are required to plant an acre.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes

SPALDING'S NO. 4 ROSE—A popular and large-yielding early variety, coming in a little later than the regular Early Rose, but ordinarily gives larger yields and better crop results. It makes a large-sized round potato of an attractive pinkish skin, and is of good keeping and shipping qualities, and is excellently adapted for growing either for early or late crop. From the reports of our customers who have grown this, we have no hesitation in recommending it as a most satisfactory and profitable variety.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—A large, handsome, pure white potato, for main or late crop; a prolific yielder and invariably of fine table quality, cooking dry and mealy. It has largely superseded other varieties for late planting; is also one of the best varieties for main crop, maturing about 2 weeks later than the Irish Cobbler. Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; sack \$7.00.

BLISS EARLY RED TRIUMPH—This beautiful variety combines the productiveness of the Carman with the good qualities of the Early Rose. It is an extra-early variety; the tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its great beauty, productiveness and fine quality make it one of the best extra-early market varieties, especially for the South, where it is a very great favorite. Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; sack \$7.00.

IRISH COBBLER (Selected and Grown Specially for Seed Purposes, Superior Both in Quality and Productiveness)—The Irish Cobbler still maintains its popularity everywhere as one of the best, earliest and largest-yielding varieties, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra-early variety of excellent table qualities. It produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market 10 to 12 days earlier than Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented. Fresh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. Our stock of these potatoes, both of the Maine and second-crop seed, are specially grown and selected for seed purposes, and the excellent reports we have received from our customers testify very strongly to their superiority over ordinary stocks.

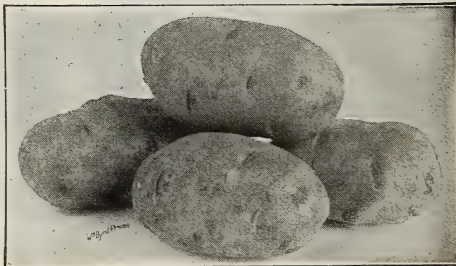
MAINE-GROWN IRISH COBBLERS—Price, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; sack \$7.00.

After July 1st we can supply **SECOND-CROP IRISH COBBLERS**—Price on application.

IMPROVED PEACH BLOW—An old favorite for late planting; color of skin slightly tinged with pink; of attractive appearance, and one of the best keepers. Our stock of these potatoes is superior to the old Peach Blow, being rounder in shade and of better quality. The Peach Blow Potato is one of the most dependable late-cropping varieties in our list, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat better than other kinds. Very popular all throughout the South. Price on application.

TRUE EARLY ROSE—The Early Rose is the old standard early potato; rosy bluish skin, white flesh; productive and of excellent flavor; a fine keeper. A standard variety that has been popular for years. Price on application.

We have a complete stock of Sprayers, Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenate of Lead, Blue Stone and Paris Green.



Bliss Early Red Triumph

TOMATOES

CULTURE—Six or 8 weeks before frost is over sow in hotbeds, in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made 4 leaves transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that when set out on the open ground they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches, the plants may be set closer and will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

BRIMMER—A new tomato, which is said to grow larger than any other kind. The fruit is unusually large, flat, curved, of a bright red color, is thick, meaty and contains but few seeds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

RED ROCK—A main-crop variety; similar in character to the Stone; very productive and a good shipper. Fruit is a brilliant red; exceptionally smooth and uniform in size; flesh very firm, and is an excellent variety for canning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

ACME—Ripens early, of medium size, glossy red with purplish tinge; round, smooth, free from cracks. An excellent tomato for market gardeners' use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

GREATER BALTIMORE—A main-crop variety, excellent for canning; fruit large, smooth and well formed; color bright red; a heavy cropper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

SPARK'S EARLIANA—Extremely early and of the very best quality. The vines are hardy and productive, although they are of only medium size. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, nearly round and of a deep scarlet color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

JUNE PINK—An old standby which none of the new varieties have been able to replace. It is good for both home and market. Matures very early and produces a heavy crop. The fruit is of medium size, handsome shape, smooth and of a beautiful pink color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

JOHN BAER—An extra-early, large and smooth, solid bright red tomato. This is the earliest large, solid tomato known, and has proven a most profitable early market variety for the last two seasons. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

MATCHLESS—Bright red; skin is so tough that it is a splendid keeper and shipper; is less liable to crack in wet weather than any other large tomato. Fruit is free from core; seed spaces are small; leaves are of a rich dark green, very luxuriant, indicating great vigor, giving the plant ability to produce fruit of the largest size throughout the entire season. We can highly recommend it to all our friends, especially to those who are running market gardens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

BEAUTY (Improved Strain)—This has been a standard variety for many years, and is still the favorite main-crop tomato. Medium early, round, very uniform in shape. Skin smooth, crimson with purplish tinge; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. A splendid tomato for either the home garden or for shipping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

BONNY BEST—The crop ripens more uniformly than any other early scarlet-fruited sort, and is of superior solidity and interior color. The vines are vigorous and produce a good crop of exceptionally round and deep fruits; bright deep scarlet in color and of very good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

PONDEROSA—An exceptionally large, purple-fruited tomato. For home use one of the best. Fruits very solid, with few seeds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

LIVINGSTONE'S STONE—A standard and general favorite with truckers and canners; always dependable, very vigorous and productive. Fruits round, large, solid, smooth and deep red in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.25.

YELLOW PEAR-SHAPED—Small, for preserves; much resembling a pear in form. Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.



Brimmer Tomatoes
(Grown by C. H. Markham,
Neuse, N. C.)



Ponderosa Tomatoes
(Grown from our Selected Seed by
C. H. Markham, Neuse, N. C.)

THE SOWING OF CHEAP OR SPURIOUS SEEDS IS A
MOST SERIOUS AND UNPROFITABLE INVESTMENT

TOBACCO SEED

CULTURE—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds; hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (May-June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in 3¼-foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. Methods of curing differ according to the variety and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, etc. One ounce will sow 50 square yards.



North Carolina Bright Yellow

IMPROVED GOLD LEAF—A splendid combination of size, weight and quality. The leaf is long, broad, very similar to Warne, but of finer texture and less inclined to have green shoulders. It has been thoroughly tried out by both growers and manufacturers, and has stood every test and proved one of the best of the bright tobaccos. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

ADCOCK—One of the best tobaccos for poor land. The leaf, though not long, is broad for its length; they are set well apart on the stalk, exposing a greater surface to the sun, resulting in a more uniform ripening and more even crop. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils; makes fine cigarette cutters and smokers; cures bright. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIGHT YELLOW—Comparatively new, having been on the market only about 10 years, but in that short time its numerous good qualities have gained for it a place among the best of bright tobaccos. Plants of medium size and very erect; leaf of medium length and breadth. Cures well and is of unsurpassable quality. Oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

LONG-LEAF GOOCH—Famous for its long, broad leaf of fine texture and superior quality. Ranks among the first in the class where size does not injure quality. Well known upon the market and brings top prices. Oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

We Can Also Supply All Leading Varieties of Tobacco Seed at Prevailing Prices.

TOBACCO CULTURE—Illustrated. Paper, 40c. This work contains full details on the selection and preparation of the seed and soil, the harvesting, curing and marketing of the crop. Prepared by fourteen experienced tobacco growers, residing in different parts of the country.

THE NUT CULTURIST (By Andrew S. Fuller)—A treatise on the propagation, planting and cultivation of nut-bearing trees and shrubs adapted to the climate of the United States, with the scientific and common names of the fruits known in commerce as edible or otherwise useful nuts. Illustrated. 290 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth. Net, \$1.75.

TRUCK FARMING IN THE SOUTH (By O. Oemler)—A work giving the experience of a successful grower of vegetables or "garden truck" for Northern markets. Essential to anyone who contemplates entering this profitable field of agriculture. Illustrated. 274 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth. Net, \$1.25.

SWEET POTATO CULTURE (By James Fitz)—Giving full instructions from starting the plant to harvesting and storing the crop. With a chapter on the Chinese yam. 80 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth. Net, 85c.

WE WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR LIST OF FARM SEEDS, INCLUDING GRASSES, CLOVERS, ALFALFA, WHEAT, OATS, ETC., WHICH WILL BE FOUND FARTHER ON IN THIS CATALOGUE. THESE ARE ALL OF THE VERY HIGHEST QUALITY, AND WE HEARTILY RECOMMEND THEM TO OUR FARMER FRIENDS.

TURNIPS

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds to an acre. The successful cultivation of turnips requires land which has been thoroughly enriched and put in the best condition. For spring use, sow the earlier varieties about the last of February, three-quarters of an inch deep in drills 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to 6 inches apart. For fall and winter supply, sow from the middle of July to first of November, the strap-leaf varieties will usually make turnips if sown as late as the middle of October. For the rutabagas and large turnips the drills ought to be 2 feet apart, and the plants thinned to 10 inches. If desired, they may be also sowed broadcast.



Purple-Top White Globe

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE—The roots are large, purple above the ground and white beneath. Flesh white, fine-grained and sweet. Perhaps a more desirable variety for table use than the Mammoth Red-Top, but not quite such a heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid; 5 lbs. \$5.00; 10 lbs. \$8.50.

WHITE MILAN—This extra-early turnip is a selection from the well-known Purple-Top Milan, and is particularly recommended to all market gardeners. It is the same as the older variety, except as to color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

EARLY SNOWBALL—While all of the early white turnips in common use are flat, we are sure there will be the warmest of welcomes for this charming little variety so soon as its qualities are known. It is precisely the shape of an orange, beautifully white and most delicate in flavor, being really sweet so long as it is growing. We recommend it for sowing to immediately follow the White Milan, these two representing the best to be had in spring turnips. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

SEVEN-TOP—This variety is grown altogether for its tops. It does not make a root of sufficient size to eat. It is the best salad turnip grown, and the tops will continue to come after being cut. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

EXTRA-EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN—The earliest of all turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE—Like the Mammoth Red-Top Globe, this variety is an enormous yielder. The roots are large, globe-shaped, comparatively smooth; tops green, bottoms white. The flesh is of good quality and suitable for table use. This variety makes the best for putting up for winter, since it keeps much better than other sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

SOUTHERN PRIZE—Makes an abundant growth of tops, and at the same time produces a medium-size root, which is white and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

PURPLE-TOP STRAP-LEAF—A summer turnip, which is generally planted for its top. The roots are small, but of good quality, and can be used for cooking. The tops grow large and produce an abundant supply of salad. The roots are flat, with a purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid; 5 lbs. \$5.00; 10 lbs. \$8.50.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—An early, strap-leaf white turnip, which serves a double purpose. It produces a good crop of tops for salad and a medium-size root of good quality. The roots are pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid; 2 lbs. and over at \$1.00 per lb.

LARGE AMBER GLOBE—A large yellow turnip, used for both table and stock feeding. It resembles the Rutabaga and grows to an enormous size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA—The sweetest and most productive of all the Rutabagas. This makes one of the best of turnips for table use. Roots grow large, yellow and have a very sweet flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

PLANTS IN SEASON

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, \$2.00 per 100.

RHUBARB ROOTS, 25c each.

TOMATO PLANTS CABBAGE PLANTS

COLLARD PLANTS CELERY PLANTS

EGGPLANTS PEPPER PLANTS

Varieties and Prices on Application.

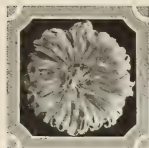
STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$1.50 per 100.

All Varieties.

Shipment During Entire Season.



Extra-Early Purple-Top Milan



WYATT'S SELECTED FLOWER SEED

There are few places where some variety of Flower Seeds cannot be sown, and certainly, where there is any space at all, one should have Flowers. Our list is not an extensive one, but there is a sufficient variety that all can have Flowers who will devote a little time and attention to their care, and experience is not necessary to produce many of our most popular varieties. For the beginner, we would suggest such kinds as Alyssum, Asters, Calliopsis, Centaurea, Cosmos, Nasturtium, Dianthus, Poppies, Verbenas and Zinnas.

CULTURE: Light rich loam is most suitable for Flowers. The soil should be finely pulverized for best results. This is of paramount importance if one wishes to grow them successfully. They, in common with all other seeds, should be sown thinly and the soil pressed firmly over them when covered. Water frequently. A good plan is, sow the seed in rows about 4 inches apart, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep, then transplant to the permanent garden later. This applies to all the above varieties or those Flowers to be sown from small seeds, with the exception of Poppies and Nasturtium and other large-seeded varieties, which can be planted where they are intended to flower, planting about 2 inches apart in the rows and about 1 inch deep.

HARDY, HALF-HARDY and TENDER are common terms applied to Annuals. All Hardy Annuals can be sown at same time peas and radishes are usually sown in the vegetable garden. Half-Hardy Annuals may be sown at corn-planting time, or when there is little danger of frost. Tender Annuals should not be sown until the ground is warm and the weather is settled, usually in May.

Desirable Annuals for Beds and Massing—Ageratum, Alyssum, Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon), Balsams, Asters, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Celosia, Cosmos, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Heliotrope, Marigold, Chrysanthemum, Eschscholtzia, Nasturtium, Pansy, Petunia, Mignonette, Scabiosa, Phlox Drummondii, Poppies, Portulaca, Salvia Splendens, Zinnia, Verbena and Vinca.

Long-Stemmed Flowers for Cutting—Aquilegia, Asters, Calliopsis, Carnations, Centaurea Cyanus, Centaurea (sweet), Chrysanthemum, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Dahlias, Delphinium (hardy), Gypsophila, Gaillardias, Larkspur, Marigolds, Matricaria, Mignonette, Poppies, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stocks, Stokesia, Sunflowers, Sweet Peas, Sweet Sultan and Zinnias.

Climbing Annuals for Verandas, Arbors, Trellises, Etc.—Balloon Vine, Cobaea, Cypress Vine, Gourds, Dolichos, Moonflower, Nasturtium, Morning Glories, Thunbergia, Sweet Peas and Maurandya.

Plants Suitable for Edging and Low Borders—Aster, Ageratum, Alyssum, Begonia, Bellis (Daisies), Candytuft, Centaurea Candidissima, Cosmos (dwarf), Lobelia Compacta, Marigold, Pinks

ANNUALS are those Flowers that attain their full growth, bloom and die the first year. Among these are Asters, Balsam, Cosmos, Zinnias, Mignonettes, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Morning Glories and other brilliant and fragrant sorts.

BIENNIALS produced from seed generally flower the second year and then die, the life of the plant being two seasons.

PERENNIALS usually do not flower the first year, but live over until the second season and then bloom. They continue to bloom for many years after. These sorts constitute the "Hardy Flowers," such as Hollyhocks, Sweet William, etc.

(hardy), Portulaca, Pyrethrum, Forget-Me-Not, Ice Plant, Verbena and Zinnia.

Plants for Baskets, Vases, Veranda Boxes, Etc.—Alyssum, Abronia, Centranthus, Dusty Miller, Centaureas, Clarkia, Dwarf Morning Glory, Lobelia Gracilis, Maurandya, Nasturtium, Petunia, Begonia Vernon, Coleus, Fuchsia, Geranium, Heliotrope, Impatiens, Pansy, Oxalis, Thunbergia and Torenia.

Showy Annuals for Tall Beds, Groups and Backgrounds—Cosmos, Centaurea, Datura, Hibiscus, Amaranthus, Marigolds, Poppies, Nicotiana, Ricinus, Salvia, Sunflower, Zinnias, Calendula and Calliopsis.

Desirable Plants for Shady Locations—Antirrhinum, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Digitalis, Pansy, Mimulus, Poppies (hardy), Violet, Aquilegia, Asperula, Daisies and Delphinium.

Annuals to Be Started in Boxes Early—Cosmos, Godetia, Marigolds, Canterbury Bells, Calliopsis, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Petunia, Ricinus, Verbena, Sweet William, Asters and Salvia (Scarlet Sage). These can also be planted in the open when weather permits.

ASTERS

The most popular of all annual flowers, and justly so. Valuable alike for garden decoration or cutting. A hardy annual, which should be started early, given rich soil and plenty of water. Hardy annual.

Sample's Branching—The largest and finest of all Asters, also the latest. A strong grower, producing beautiful flowers in late summer. **White, Lavender, Rose, Pink, Crimson, Azure Blue and Purple**, each, 10c per pkt.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 80c. **Mixed colors**, 5c per pkt.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

BALSAM

Sometimes called "Touch-Me-Not" or "Lady's Slipper." A tender annual, growing about 18 inches tall in the shape of a small tree, and producing all along the branches, showy single and double flowers like small roses. Should be grown in rich soil. Tender annual.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 40c.

BALSAM PEAR

A good climber, with dense foliage and oddly shaped fruit, which is claimed to have medicinal qualities when put in alcohol or whisky. Height 10 feet. Half-hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c.

BELLIS (English Daisy)

A little old-fashioned plant, growing about 4 inches tall and used for edging; produces very double pink and white flowers in early summer. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 5c.

CALENDULA

The old "Pot Marigold." A very hardy annual with double yellow flowers, like double daisies. Blooms all summer and grows about 15 inches tall. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c.



Asters



Sweet Alyssum

ALYSSUM

A wonderfully hardy little plant, coming into bloom when only a couple of inches high and flowering all summer. Grows about 6 inches high, and is fine for edging beds. Very fragrant. Hardy annual.

Carpet of Snow—An exceptionally fine and compact variety. Said to be an improvement on Little Gem. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 45c.

Little Gem—The finest white variety, having large flowers. Very fragrant. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 40c.

Sweet Alyssum—The regular type, strong grower, free bloomer. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c.

AGERATUM

An annual plant, growing about a foot high and covered all summer with close fluffy heads of bloom of a pretty shade of blue. Used largely for edgings and borders of taller-growing plants. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 40c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

This is one of our finest hardy perennials, flowering the second year from seed and worthy of a place in every garden. Seed grows readily, but is slow in starting.

Double Mixed—All colors. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c.

AMARANTHUS

These plants grow 2 or 3 feet tall and have ornamental foliage as well as flowers. The seed is very fine, but grows readily if kept moist. Can be readily transplanted. Do not cover seed over a quarter of an inch. Hardy annual.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Long drooping sprays of red flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—Very fine variegated foliage. Pkt. 5c.

BALLOON VINE

A rapid grower with fine white flowers, followed by inflated seed pods resembling small balloons. Half-hardy annual. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c.



Dianthus

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS

Very hardy and showy annual with bright yellow and reddish-brown single daisy-like flowers, easily grown and useful both for garden decoration and cutting.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c.

CANDYTUFT

A free-flowering, hardy annual, somewhat resembling Alyssum, but larger, with longer heads of bloom, fragrant and easily grown.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c.

CARNATION

Always in demand and not hard to grow. Have a delightful clove fragrance. Half-hardy perennials, flowering the second year from seed, with exception of the "Marguerite" variety, which will bloom in 4 months from time of sowing seed. Should not be planted where water stands in winter.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

Marguerite—All colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

This is a well-known and valuable plant, bearing long spikes of many-colored flowers throughout the season. Fine for cutting as well as garden display. A hardy annual, but sometimes lives over to the second year. Seed rather slow to sprout. Better sow in boxes in the house or in hotbed.

Giant Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

CENTAUREA (Corn Flower)

There are two types of this plant, one the "Gymnocarpa," or "Dusty Miller," a plant with silvery-gray foliage and largely used for bordering formal beds, and the other, our old-fashioned Bachelor Button, or Corn Flower, Centaurea Cyanea, which is a very hardy annual, flowering all summer and useful for cutting. Very easily grown.

Gymnocarpa—Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 50c.

Cyanea—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 50c.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)

An old-fashioned plant, and one of great beauty. Grows about 2 feet high and flowers in early summer. Will flower well in the shade. This is a true biennial. Does not flower the first year, and after flowering the second year dies. Colors white, pink, blue and purple, in fine mixture. Hardy biennial. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 30c.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)

Hardy annuals, producing peculiar heads of bloom rather resembling a cock's comb, hence the name.

Glasgow Prize—The finest of all, producing immense heads of glowing crimson. Pkt. 10c.

COSMOS

One of our most satisfactory hardy annuals, flowering in late summer. Fine for cutting and easily grown. Can be sown anywhere and transplanted. Grows 4 to 6 feet high.

Early Flowering Mammoth—This improved variety has flowers fully as large as the later type, but begins to flower in July, and from that time on to frost yields a quantity of bloom. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

COLEUS

The most popular of all foliage plants. Easily grown from seed, but must be started in a box in the house or hotbed, as the seed is very fine and when sown is scarcely covered, but must be kept moist. Tender annual.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Very showy and easily grown, producing single and double flowers of various colors. Pkt. 5c.

CYPRESS VINE

One of the prettiest of our smaller vines, with fine, feathery, dark green foliage and star-shaped scarlet and white flowers. Height 6 feet. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 45c.

DIGITALIS

(Foxgloves)—Produces long spikes of pink, light purple and white, tube-shaped flowers. Does well in the shade. A very stately plant, easily grown and should be in every garden. Biennial. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

DIANTHUS

Fine little plants with flowers resembling Carnations. Very hardy and usually live over for several years, but bloom freely the first year. One of the easiest flowers to grow.

Chinensis fl. pl.—Double Chinese Pinks. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 40c.



Chrysanthemum



Nasturtium

form and color for many months. Hardy annual.

GOURDS

Very rapid grower, producing odd and interesting fruit.
Dipper—Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c.

Small Varieties Mixed—Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c.

HELIOTROPE

Always popular on account of its delightful fragrance. The seed is rather slow in starting and had best be sown in boxes or in a hotbed. While it is a perennial, it will not stand any frost, and is therefore started afresh each year unless one cares to remove the plants to the house before frost comes. Can be started from cuttings.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

HOLLYHOCK

A very popular hardy perennial, grown everywhere and valuable for a background.

Choice Mixed—All varieties. Pkt. 5c.

NASTURTium

One of the most popular of all annuals, as every one can grow it. Sow anywhere, except in the shade. No ground is too poor to grow it. It is fine for cutting. The tall or trailing variety is a useful plant for trailing over walls or stumps, also for porch boxes for hanging baskets. The dwarf variety forms compact bushes. Both flower all summer.

North Carolina Mixed—A grand mixture of all the best colors and everything really good in tall Nasturtiums. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Old North State Mixed—A very fancy mixture of all the best dwarf varieties. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

FLOWERS, OUR GARDEN.

(By Harriet L. Keeler.)

With 90 full-page illustrations from photographs and 186 illustrations from drawings. A popular study of their native lands, their life histories and their structural affiliation. \$2.50.

DELPHINIUM

(Larkspur)—Very showy plants, producing long spikes of beautiful flowers in various shades of blue. There are both hardy annual and perennial varieties.

Giant Hyacinth Flowered—Hardy annual. All colors. Sow early as ground is in working condition. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

DOLICHOS

(Hyacinth Bean)—A free-growing climber, with heavy foliage and large sprays of white and purple flowers. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 30c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)—A hardy free-flowering annual, growing about 15 inches high and producing quantities of single, poppy-shaped blooms in shades of yellow, orange and red. Flowers over a long period. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 30c.

PERENNIAL GAILLARDIA

It produces large, single, daisy-shaped flowers in shades of yellow and reddish-brown, with brown centers; fine for cutting. One of the most persistent bloomers there is. Does best in the hottest, driest location. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c.

GLOBE AMARANTHUS

(Bachelor's Button)—A popular variety of everlasting flower, having ball-shaped blooms in many colors. Cut

dry nicely and when fully developed and hung head down in a cool, dry place for a few days, they will keep their

Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 40c.



Double Hollyhock

FLORICULTURE, PRINCIPLES OF (By Edward A. White)

—Illustrated. Cloth. 12mo, \$2.25. This book considers the principles which underlie the successful culture of ornamental plants, and presents these in such a manner that the book is useful in the class-room. It will also be of service in a practical way to practical men.

JOB'S TEARS

A grass-like annual, producing large, shiny seeds, used for many purposes. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.

KOCHIA (Summer Cypress)

A remarkable annual, producing dense, rounded plants with fine green leaves and growing to a height of 3 feet. The foliage changes to a reddish shade towards fall. Fine for a hedge or to outline the garden. Pkt. 5c.

MIRABALIS (Marvel of Peru)

The well-known Four o'Clock. Grows freely and flowers quickly from seed. Blooms from late afternoon on through the night. Very fragrant. Roots can be taken up and stored like dahlias, but seed is very cheap and starts readily. Hardy annual.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c.

MARIGOLD

One of the easiest grown annuals, furnishing all summer long quantities of double and single flowers in shades of yellow and orange—some being striped with brown.

French Gold-Striped—Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 30c.

Eldorado Yellow—Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 30c.

MOON FLOWER

(Evening Glory)—A rapid grower, climbing some 20 feet in a season and producing large, waxy white flowers, similar to Morning Glories, 4 to 6 inches across. Very fragrant and opening about 7 o'clock in the evening. The seed is very hard and the shell should be chipped or filed until the white seed shows through and then soaked in warm water for half a day before sowing. Best sown in the house and planted out when ground is warm. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

MORNING GLORY

Imperial Japanese—Very pretty foliage and a great variety of colors in the bloom. Very useful as a screen. Sow in a sunny location and give plenty of water. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 30c.

Common Morning Glory (Convolvus Major)—All colors, finely mixed. Very popular. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.

MIGNONETTE

Everybody grows it on account of its delightful fragrance. A very hardy annual, and should be sown soon as the ground can be worked. Does not transplant, and should be thinned to stand 6 inches apart.

Sweet—The common variety. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 10c; 1 oz. 15c.

Machet—A very choice large-flowered type. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c.



Poppies

POPPIES

Very hardy, and can be sown as early in the spring as the ground is in working order, the annual varieties flowering from June on for some weeks. The perennial Oriental Poppy does not flower from seed the first year.

Shirley—The very finest strain of single Poppies. All colors from white to deep scarlet. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 40c.

Peony Flowered—Very double and fine. All colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 30c.

Oriental—This is extremely hardy, and once established lasts for years. It produces immense scarlet single flowers 4 inches across and flowers in early summer. Sow the seed thinly, early in the spring, and leave the plants until September before moving them to the permanent garden. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

NICOTIANA

A very popular plant, with fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Sometimes called Flowering Tobacco. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 75c.

Sanderi Hybrids—This is an improved type, with many delicate shades of color. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.00.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

A hardy annual, with a greater range of colors than almost any other flower, and no other surpasses it in freedom of bloom. Transplants readily, and as the seed is rather slow in starting, it pays to start it in a hotbed or box in the house.

Large-Flowering Mixed—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

PANSY

These are so easily grown and flower so freely that they are used by all. Can be sown early in the spring or in September. Plants from the later sowings live over and flower in the spring. They require rich soil and quantities of water to do their best.

Fancy Mixed—A very fancy strain; all colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. \$1.50; 1 oz. \$7.50.

Large-Flowering Mixed—Many standard varieties. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.



Pansies



Shasta Daisy

SALPIGLOSSIS

Emperor—A beautiful and easily grown annual, producing velvety-looking flowers in many colors; somewhat the shape of Petunias. Halfhardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/16 oz. 30c.

PORTULACA

Select the hottest, sunniest place for this little plant. Sometimes called "Rose Moss." Forms masses of delicate green foliage covered with bright-colored flowers somewhat resembling small roses. Tender annual.

Single Mixed—Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

Double Mixed—Fine. Pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA

One of our finest bedding plants, blooming constantly from June until frost. Hardy Annual.

Mixed Colors—The regular type of Petunias in assorted colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1 oz. 75c.



Petunia

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)

An annual plant, making a rank growth in one season, frequently to the height of 6 or 8 feet, with immense leaves. Fine for the center of foliage

beds or as a screen. Can be started in the house and set out as soon as danger of frost is over.

Mixed Varieties—Many kinds. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c.

SCABIOSA (Morning Bride)

A very showy hardy annual, fine for cutting, and furnishing quantities of very bright blossoms all summer long in a variety of colors. Very easy to grow. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c.

SHASTA DAISY

A large, white, single Daisy, grand for cutting and for garden decoration. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

STOCK (Ten Weeks)

An annual, used largely for bedding purposes, and grown in pots for spring flowers. Has long spikes of bloom. White, pink and crimson; single and double. Very fragrant. Half-hardy annual.

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

SWEET WILLIAM

Old-time hardy perennials with dense heads of many-colored flowers. Very showy and satisfactory. Easily grown.

Single and Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c.



Salvia

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)

This plant ranks with the geraniums as a bedding plant and is easily raised from seed. Long sprays of brilliant scarlet flowers in late summer. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.50

SUNFLOWER

Very hardy annual plants; grown everywhere.

Double California—Handsome, extremely double flowers. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 10c.

Chrysanthemum Flowered—A fine variety, double and of vigorous growth. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 10c.

VERBENA

No more attractive low-growing or trailing plants can be had. Their bright flowers and long season of bloom make them most popular. Seed starts slowly. Hardy annual

New Mammoth—Very large flowers. Fine mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00

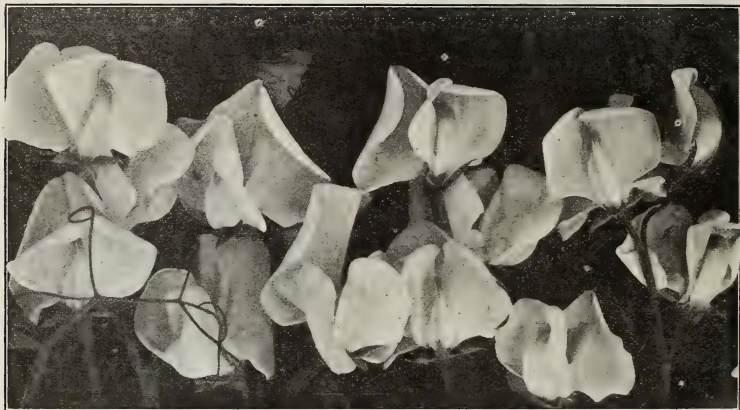
Fine Mixed—Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

ZINNIA

A most persistent bloomer and wonderfully satisfactory hardy annual, which can be grown by **Giant Mixed**—Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c

Old North State Sweet Peas

These are almost hardy enough to live out over winter, and they make their best growth in the cool part of the season. The only way to have them last at all, once the hot weather comes, is to have them deeply rooted by that time, so plant as soon as you can stir the ground in the spring, when it is not muddy, covering 3 inches. The frost will not hurt them if it should come after they are up, so plant early. They do not make much growth above ground for 2 or 3 weeks after they are up, but should be cultivated regularly. The ground can scarcely be too rich for them, and they grow much better when well away from walls, the side of the house or board fences. Plant thinly, that is the seeds should be at least an inch apart, 2 inches is better. Give plenty of water as soon as vigorous growth begins. Give the vines support just as soon as they show growth. Seed can be sown in the fall, November being a good time. It will not make any growth until spring, but will start as soon as the frost is out.



Old North State Sweet Peas

SPENCER MIXED SWEET PEAS

A very fine assortment of colors, including the best varieties. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

SWEET PEA, THE BOOK OF THE (By D. B. Crane)—Price, \$1.50.

GRANDIFLORA TYPE

The varieties to be found in the following list are the best of all Grandiflora varieties. Only the most superb sorts have been selected for this collection, those that produce flowers of rarest colors, finest form and largest size. Every shade and color is represented; all inferior and mediocre sorts have been discarded.

Blanche Burpee—Largest, pure white; fine form; grand flower.

Dorothy Eckford—A grand white; the stems extra long and stiff; the best white of this type.

Blanche Ferry—The popular pink and white. A grand flower.

Prima Donna—Lovely soft pink, hooded form; vigorous grower.

Flora Norton—The finest pure lavender. A beauty.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—The largest and lightest of lavender. Standard light mauve. Hooded form.

Captain of the Blues—One of the finest in our collection with purplish-maroon standard and bluish wings. True Spencer type.

Mrs. Rontzahn—Color buff suffused with delicate pink, which deepens to a rose near edge of wings and standard.

Othello—Deep velvety maroon. Best of the dark-colored Spencers, large size.

King Edward VII—Crimson scarlet. A fine, extra-large flower; nearly always borne 3 on a stem.

Salopian—Splendid brilliant scarlet.

All Varieties—Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Special Mixture—A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best Sweet Peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers, no other Sweet Pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

CANNAS

The gorgeous flowers and splendid foliage of the Canna are gaining for it greater popularity each season. No lawn or park seems complete without its tropical leaves and its mammoth flower spikes that are a mass of bloom from July until frost.

In our list below will be found the best of the standard sorts, and the prices are so reasonable that any one can have a beautiful bed of them for a very small outlay of money.

CULTURE—Although astonishing success with Cannas will often be had under most unpromising conditions, they respond so luxuriantly to care that it is well worth while to take a little trouble at the start. The bed should be spaded to a depth of at least a foot and abundance of well-decomposed manure worked in, and the roots set 4 or 5 inches under the surface. The "blazing" effects for which Cannas are so famous are best secured by the use in masses, with the roots set not more than 2 feet apart—dwarf kinds being set even more closely. All Cannas love water, and in dry seasons blooming will be much more profuse and constant if the soil be kept always moist. In the South, planting may be done as early as the last of March, but if early bloom is wanted, the best way is to start them in pots under protection, transplanting to the open ground when danger of frost has passed. Unless taken up before freezing weather, the roots should be covered with litter for the winter.



Cannas

Pink

La France (Green Foliage)—Large flowers, borne in trusses. Color of pure La France, pink with satin sheen. One of the best pink sorts. Height 4 feet. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Red

Marguerite (Green Foliage)—A beautiful orchid flower variety; flowers bright scarlet with broad, irregular border of yellow, mottled with scarlet. Height 4 feet. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Red and Yellow

Brandywine (Dark Bronze Foliage)—Intense cherry-red dappled with crimson, the petals occasionally bordered with a fine line of gold. Height 4 feet. 10c each; 90c per dozen.

Yellow

Dorothy Beach (Green Foliage)—Flowers of a pleasing shade of bright yellow and very large; occasionally a flower will have a slight marking of red at the throat. Height 4 feet. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen.

CALADIUMS

Few foliage plants are so useful as the Caladium, and none requires less attention after planting. Their magnificent leaves furnish the best possible background for grouping, and their absolute immunity from insect attack makes them doubly useful, now that so many of our handsomest plants are always disfigured in that way.

CULTURE—For the best results, the bulbs should be planted in well-drained rich soil. In dry weather the plants should be well watered. Planting is best done in April and May, the top of the bulb being set about 5 inches under the surface.

Extra-Selected Bulbs—First size, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen. Second size, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Postage or expressage extra.

STANDARD DAHLIAS

All varieties 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Black Beauty (Decorative)—Large dark velvety maroon; distinct form.

Charles Lanier (Show)—The largest yellow show Dahlia; amber shaded.

Cuban Giant (Show)—Immense ball-shaped blooms; rich velvety purple, shaded maroon.

Delice (Decorative)—Beautiful glowing rose pink; perfect shape; a fine cut flower.

Jack Rose (Decorative)—Velvety crimson, like the General Jacqueminot rose.

Jean Charmet (Decorative)—Seven inches or more across with long wide petals; bright pink with crimson edges; stems long; extra fine.

Mrs. J. Gardner Cassatt (Decorative)—A very large mauve pink; of elegant shape; a fine cut flower.

Perle de Lyon (Decorative)—Pure white; one of the finest of any class for cut flowers.

Yellow Duke (Decorative)—Pure canary yellow; distinct and very beautiful.

Mixed Dahlias—A fine mixture of many colors; decorative, show cactus and fancy varieties. 15c each; 5 for 60c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid. By express, 10c each; \$1.00 dozen.

TUBEROSES

This well-known flower is highly prized for its delicate fragrance, and needs no description.

CULTURE—Tuberoses should be grown only in rich, well-drained soil, and their love for the sunshine must be remembered. As the bulbs are extremely sensitive to cold, planting should be deferred until all danger of frost is past, and they should be set so that the top of the bulb will be not more than 2 inches under the surface of the ground. As the flower stalks shoot up, some kind of light support should be provided to prevent damage by storms.

Double Dwarf Pearl—50c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100, postpaid.

Single, or Orange Flowered—50c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100, postpaid.



Gladiolus America

GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus are so inexpensive, so easily grown and so beautiful, both in the garden and as cut flowers, that it is difficult to understand the general lack of interest in them.

CULTURE—Any good soil is suitable, and, unlike most flowering bulbs in this climate, they not only do not deteriorate, but, on the other hand, increase rapidly. Planting may be done at any time in April, May or June, the bulbs being set about 3 inches under the surface. As supports will be needed for the flowers, it is a good plan to put a dozen or more in a group around one stake, tying the stalks loosely to it. In the South the bulbs

are best left in the ground and covered with litter for the winter.

America—A grand pink; flower spikes 2 to 3 feet long. 7c each; 75c per dozen, postpaid.

Augusta—Lovely pure white; often has 2 or 3 branches. 6c each; 65c per dozen, postpaid.

Baron Hulot—A rich royal violet blue; full round flower. 10c each; 90c per dozen, postpaid.

Klondike—Clear yellow, with maroon blotch in the throat. 7c each; 75c per dozen, postpaid.

Kunderi Glory—The "ruffled" Gladiolus. Creamy white, shading to delicate lavender; petals fluted. 10c each; 90c per dozen, postpaid.

Mrs. Francis King—Brilliant flamingo pink blazed with vermilion red; blooms 4 inches across. 7c each; 65c per dozen, postpaid.

Niagara—Creamy yellow; throat lightly marked with rosy carmine; fine for cut flowers. 10c each; 90c per dozen, postpaid.

Panama—A grand deep pink; flowers large and handsome; the finest pink variety. 8c each; 80c per dozen.

Peace—Immense pure white with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Prinsep—Rich dazzling scarlet, the lower portion marked

with white; large open flower. 9c each; 80c per dozen, postpaid.

Mixed Gladiolus—All colors from pure white to dark red. 50c per dozen, postpaid.

TULIP, HYACINTH, NARCISSUS AND OTHER SPRING FLOWERING
BULBS CAN BE HAD AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST.



A Beautiful Lawn Like This Can Be Made by Sowing Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed

WYATT'S EVERGREEN MIXED LAWN GRASS

In the South we often have trouble in getting good lawns because it has been found that no one grass will give satisfactory results at all seasons and on all soils. By careful experiments we have succeeded in getting a combination of grasses that will produce an evergreen lawn, giving permanency and beauty of sward. By the use of this **Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass Seed** a rich, velvety lawn can be made and maintained. One pound will sow a space 10 by 30 feet (or 300 square feet); 75 to 90 pounds to an acre.

Price of Seed—Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. and over at 35c per lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. at 33c per lb. By mail, post-paid, lb. 40c.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MAKING AND CARE OF LAWNS

It must not be supposed that by sowing grass seeds at any season of the year in soil of any character, and in any state of cultivation or neglect, a durable, attractive turf is to be formed. From the beginning the lawn is both troublesome and expensive, and even when obtained, it is, like liberty, preserved only by "external vigilance." The coarser natural grasses and weeds will take possession unless kept down, and wherever, from any cause, a bare spot is formed it will rapidly enlarge unless repaired.

As in housebuilding, so in the making of a lawn—a good foundation must be secured, or the rest of the work will be entirely wasted, and too great care cannot be exercised, since the roots must be able to penetrate quite eighteen inches in order to keep the grasses growing through the scorching days of July, August and September. If the ground is not already very rich, give a liberal application of fertilizer, avoiding the use of stable manure, as it invariably contains seeds of weeds and noxious grasses. Bone meal applied never produces the "burned" appearance so often noticed after the use of ammoniated fertilizers. Harrow or rake the surface to the finest possible condition and roll until all elevations and depressions have been removed.

Rake the seeds in lightly, following with a roller of medium weight, a firmly rolled surface being absolutely necessary if the ground be dry; small areas may readily be packed firm by the back of a spade. Sowings made in the fall, from the first of September to the middle of November, are most successful, but if deferred until spring, sowings may be made in February, March, April and May.

When the grass is well set, about 4 inches high, it should be cut with a sickle or mown with the machine set to avoid cutting too closely, 2 inches at least being left above the root. After that a cutting every 10 days and an occasional rolling will make the grass finer, strengthen the turf and keep all rank-growing weeds in check. In the heat of summer the mower should be arranged so as to leave ample protection to the roots. Watering must be done with discretion. Unless the drainage is perfect it is much more injurious to give too much water than to neglect watering altogether, and an occasional saturation is much better than the daily sprinkling commonly thought hereof. If bare spots appear, they may be patched by breaking the ground about 10 inches deep, smoothing the surface and raking in double the usual allowance of seed. To maintain the vigor and color of the grass a light top dressing of bone meal 2 or 3 times a year is advisable.

Wyatt's Quality Field and Farm Seeds

TESTED CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED

Our Clovers and Alfalfa can be depended upon, as they are of the highest grade and re-cleaned. Our seeds are not only of a high-germinating test, but they are of a high purity test, giving assurance to the planter that he will receive the best seeds obtainable. Our Brand means the Highest Quality, the Most Profitable and Cheapest for the Planter.

Prices named on Clovers are subject to change. Write for prices. Mention quantity wanted, or we will fill orders sent us at our lowest prevailing price day order is received.

RED CLOVER

This valuable crop is not only one of the most excellent hay and forage crops, but it is a great soil improver. Red Clover can be cut for 2 or 3 years from 1 seeding, and on good land will yield 2 cuttings per year. Red Clover has been found particularly adapted to the northern part of the cotton belt; when sown alone in this section, 10 to 12 pounds to an acre. Excellent results are received by sowing for hay a mixture of 1 bushel Orchard Grass, 1 bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass with 8 pounds of Red Clover to an acre. If to be used also for pasture, an addition of 6 pounds Red-Top, or Herd's Grass, to the above mixture will increase the pasturage.

Price of Our Brand Re-cleaned Seed: Lb. 65c; 10 to 20 lbs. at 60c; 1 bu. (of 60 lbs.), about \$33.00. Prices fluctuate.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

This is similar to Red Clover, both in appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass, or Red-Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre by itself or with Timothy. Six pounds of Clover and 8 pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

Prices of Our Brand Re-cleaned Seed: Lb. 65c; 10 to 30 lbs. at 60c per lb; 1 bu. (60 lbs.) \$33.00. Prices fluctuate. Will quote prices upon request or fill orders at market prices day order is received.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE

The Profitable and Nutritious Hay Crop
Alfalfa, or Lucerne, in the South, will produce from 5 to 7 tons of hay an acre each year. It enriches the soil. Its very large, branching roots penetrate far down, loosening the soil, getting plant food where other crops would be a failure. Alfalfa is a perennial, and lasts for 8 to 10 years. Sow seeds in thoroughly prepared soil at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre. Before sowing the seed it

will be best to inoculate them, if Alfalfa has never been grown on the soil you are to sow. We can supply you with the Bacteria for inoculating Alfalfa and Clover at \$1.00 per acre.

Price of Our Brand: 10 to 30 lbs. 60c; bu (of 60 lbs.) \$33.00. Price fluctuates.

SWEET CLOVER, or MELILOTUS

For Forage and Soil Improvement

Sweet Clover is also known as Bokhara Clover.

There are two varieties, the White Blooming, or Melilotus Alba, and the Yellow Blooming, or Melilotus Officialis. One of the great uses Melilotus has been put to is to inoculate the soil where Alfalfa is intended to be grown, as it contains the same class of bacteria that infest the roots of Alfalfa, for it will grow where Alfalfa will not the first year. It enriches poor, thin land, prevents land from washing, stands heat and drought remarkably well; is very fattening for all live stock; valuable for bee pasture. It is sown at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds to an acre.

The White Blooming, or Melilotus Alba, is the most largely used; it produces a larger growth, is a little later in maturing, and is of superior quality to the

yellow, which is very coarse.

Price of Our Brand of Seed: Lb. 45c; 10-lb. lots and over at 40c per lb.

BURR CLOVER

Can only be sown in the summer and fall. For the South it is a most valuable winter grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until the summer comes fully on. It is admirably adapted for us with Bermuda Grass; the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage.

Price, Seed in the Burr: lb. 25c; 10 lbs. and over at 23c per lb.

Price, Re-cleaned Hulled Seed: 35c per lb.

IT IS MONEY IN YOUR POCKET TO BUY SEEDS FROM A RELIABLE HOUSE :: THE SOWING OF CHEAP OR SPURIOUS SEEDS IS A MOST SERIOUS AND UNPROFITABLE INVESTMENT :: :: :: :: ::



Red Clover

CRIMSON CLOVER

Also known as German, Annual and Scarlet Clover. The greatest soil improver known to the Southern farmer, the earliest hay crop to ripen, and makes, excepting Alfalfa, some of the most nutritious feed for horses and cattle. When sowed with Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley or some such crop, it produces an enormous crop of hay. No man is farming until he sows Crimson Clover.

Price: 30c per lb., postpaid. Write for present prices on bulk quantities.

WHITE CLOVER

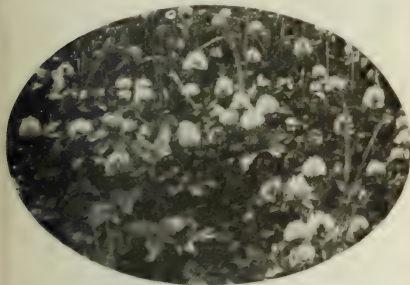
White Clover does well in nearly all parts of the South. In this section it is indigenous to all kinds of soils; is especially valuable and largely used in lawn and pasture mixtures. It makes a small, close, compact growth. If sown alone, sow 6 to 8 pounds an acre; more largely sown with other grasses, in this case use half the amount.

Price of Our Brand of Seed: 75c per lb.; 5 to 10 lbs. at 70c per lb.

ALSIKE CLOVER

A valuable perennial Clover, growth of fine texture, more spreading and recumbent than Red Clover; has pinkish blossoms and does not make such large roots, nor do they penetrate so deep into the soil. Notwithstanding, it seems to be harder than Red Clover, standing as much heat and decidedly more cold. Alsike Clover should be sown in the South from August to March, the sooner the better. It seems to be well adapted to creek and river bottoms. From 8 to 10 pounds should give a good stand.

Price of Our Brand of Seed: lb. 45c; 10 lbs and over, 43c per lb. Price fluctuates.



Alsike Clover

LESPEDeza, or JAPAN CLOVER

Per lb. 45c. Write for prices on round lots on all Clovers. Bags charged extra on Clovers.

FERTILIZERS

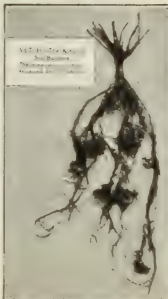
Sheep Manure, Pulverized—A pure, natural manure, unequaled for mixing with potting soil for lawns, general vegetable and flower garden, or for making liquid manure where quick as well as lasting results are wanted. 2-lb. pkg. 20c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.25; 500 lbs. \$15.00; 1,000 lbs. \$26.00; 1 ton \$50.00.

GROWS BUMPER CROPS!

of Alfalfa,
Clover,
Peas, Beans,
Other
Legumes.



It will in-
sure a catch,
yield big
crops.



The simplest, safest and surest system of soil inoculation for all legumes. The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of failure to secure a "catch" of alfalfa, clover or other legumes. "Nitragin" is insurance.

Use a reliable culture. Nitragin has been tried out and has made good. It contains strong, active bacteria—which produce nodules and take nitrogen from the air.

Nitragin is sold in the finely-granular medium and ventilated can so that the bacteria are good for a long time. Inoculated legumes give better food and

better soil. Inoculation with Nitragin always pays.

PRICES

Garden Nitragin (for peas, beans, sweet peas only, all in one can, one size only; wght 4 oz.)	
1/2 acre size (any culture, wght. 4 oz.)	\$.30
1 acre size (any culture, wght. 8 oz.)	1.00
2 acre size (any culture, wght 1 lb.)	1.80
5 acre size (any culture, wght. 2 1/2 lbs.)	4.00
10 acre size (any culture, wght. 5 lbs.)	7.50

Postage or express is extra.

Please state for crop it is to be used, as there are different kinds of NITRAGIN. Use Garden Nitragin for your garden peas and beans.

Pure Raw Bone Meal—We guarantee this brand to be manufactured strictly from slaughter-house bone.

Analysis	Per Cent
Ammonia	4.50 to 6.00
Phosphoric Acid	21.00 to 22.00
Equal to Bone Phosphate	45.88 to 50.25
In 100-lb. bags:	Price
100 lbs.	\$ 4.25
500 lbs.	21.00
1,000 lbs.	40.00
2,000 lbs.	80.00

Nitrate of Soda—Fifteen per cent nitrogen, equivalent to over 18 per cent ammonia. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

In 100-lb. bags:	Price
100 lbs.	\$ 9.00
200 lbs.	15.00
600 lbs.	40.00
1,000 lbs.	62.00
2,000 lbs.	120.00

We also have in stock at all times Acid Phosphate 8-3-3 and other grades of fertilizer. Get our prices by the bag, ton or carload.

GRASSES

ORCHARD GRASS—This is one of the most reliable grasses for hay or pasture grown in this section, making quick, vigorous and continuous growth from early spring to winter. Sow 30 pounds to the acre in the spring or fall, and in any soil; loamy upland is best. It is excellent to mix with other grasses. Price fluctuates. Present prices: lb. 35c; 10 lbs. at 30c per lb.; bu. of 14 lbs. \$4.00.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—A most valuable grass for the South, as it stands heat and drought well and flourishes on dry, light soils. Splendid for pastures and for hay; it may be cut twice in a season. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: lb. 40c; bu. of 11 lbs. \$3.25.

TIMOTHY—Very nutritious, and salable for hay, but not so good for pasture, as it is injured by close cutting or grazing. Thrives best on heavy moist soils; should not be sown on light, dry land. Good results are obtained if mixed with Red-Top or Herd's Grass, Sapling Clover, Alsike or some grass maturing at the same time. Sow 15 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: lb. 20c; 10 lbs. at 15c; bu. of 45 lbs. \$5.85.

FANCY CLEANED HERD'S GRASS, or RED-TOP—This excellent pasture and hay grass does well on any soil, but perhaps thrives best on moist, heavy soils. It spreads and thickens from year to year, and will gradually supplant other grasses. Matures at the same time as Timothy, with which it makes a good mixture. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: lb. 30c; 10 lbs. at 27c; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

MEADOW FESCUE—Remains green all winter, making fine, nutritious pasture, and also yields



Meadow Fescue



Red-Top, or Herd's Grass

well as a hay crop. Largely used for grazing. Sow about 30 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: lb. 45c; 10 lbs. at 40c; 100 lbs. \$39.00.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—Good for hay and pasture, if sown on strong moist soil, but does not stand drought well. It grows rapidly and matures very early, and lasts several years. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: lb. 40c; 10 lbs. at 35c; 100 lbs. at \$30.00.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—Larger and stronger than Perennial Rye Grass; has large, broad, glossy green blades. Thrives best on moist, fertile soils, furnishing 3 or 4 cuttings a year. Sow about 40 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: lb. 40c; 10 lbs. at 35c; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

BERMUDA GRASS—A valuable grass for permanent sod, and especially recommended for dams and terraces, as it has long, tough roots and of a matty growth; prevents land washing. Would not advise sowing on land which is to be planted in other crops, as it is very tenacious in habit and very hard to eradicate after it once gets a hold. It is very similar to Virginia Wire Grass. Sow in March or April, 7 to 8 pounds to the acre, in well prepared soil. Per lb. 60c, postpaid. By express, 55c per lb.; 10 lbs. at 50c per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—This grass succeeds best on limestone soil, but does well on any stiff soil. Stands cold, but does not do well in extreme heat. Grows slowly at first, making a thick, compact turf. First class for lawns or pasture. Succeeds better, however, when mixed with other grasses. Sow either in the fall or spring, 35 to 40 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: lb. 40c, postpaid. By express, 35c per lb.; 10 lbs. at 33c; bu. of 14 lbs. \$4.40.

IN BUYING SEEDS IT IS ALWAYS ECONOMY TO BUY THE VERY BEST. IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN OUR AIM TO FURNISH HIGH QUALITY SEEDS RATHER THAN TO SELL AT LOW PRICES. :: :: ::

SUDAN GRASS—This grass has been introduced by the Department of Agriculture, and is recommended for the hot, dry regions of the South and Southwest, although it appears to do well in almost any soil or climate. It belongs to the Sorghum family, is somewhat similar to Johnson Grass, only more thrifty, growing from 4 to 7 feet high, with small stems and an abundance of broad leaves. Its root system is similar to that of Millet, it being an annual grass, hence it has not the objectionable roots of Johnson Grass. It stools freely and produces the best hay of any of the Sorghum family. When sown for hay it is broadcast at the rate of about 8 pounds per acre, seeding being done in the spring. It will yield from 8 to 12 tons of hay per acre. Per lb. 40c, postpaid 10 lbs. at 30c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$25.00. Bags 70c extra.



Sudan Grass

KAFFIR CORN—This has been largely grown in the West for a forage and main crop. The grain is much relished by cattle and poultry. It can be sown with Cow-peas; the corn holds the vines off the ground, making a larger yield of peas, and both can be cut together, making a larger yield of feed. Sow alone, broadcast 40 to 50 pounds to the acre for forage, and cut before fully headed. White is the standard variety; Red is very popular, and in some sections is considered hardier. 1 lb. 30c, postpaid.

TEOSINTE—This is a valuable fodder plant, resembling corn, but with larger leaves and sweeter stalks. Much relished by stock, either green or as dry fodder. It may be cut 5 or 6 times a year. Stalks 10 to 12 feet high. Drill in May or June, 3 pounds to the acre. Present price: 1 lb. 80c.



Teosinte

BROOM CORN

EVERGREEN—Grows long, straight; brings highest market prices for making brooms. Sow in 3-foot drills and thin plants to 3 inches. Sow 5 pounds to the acre. Present price: 1 lb. 25c

SORGHUMS

EARLY AMBER—The best producer of all Sorghums. Grows to a height of 10 feet and stools. Will yield several cuttings per year. Makes one of the best green feeds, or it can be cured. All Sorghums require rich land in order to make a good crop. Sow either broadcast or in drills. If broadcast, at the rate of 1 bushel per acre. Sow in May or June. 1 lb. 30c, postpaid. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

EARLY ORANGE—A new variety that is very similar to the Amber. This variety is more popular with some growers than the Amber, and is said to produce a heavier crop. We think both varieties of unusually good merits. 1 lb. 30c, postpaid. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

SUGAR DRIP—As a feed for horses and cattle this variety has no equal. Its quality is the best, and it contains a great deal of sugar, which adds to its feeding value. It is also one of the best varieties for making syrup, giving an immense quantity, as well as the very best quality. Grows large and affords a big crop. Sow broadcast at the rate of 1 bushel per acre, or in drills at the rate of 1 peck per acre. 1 lb. 30c, postpaid. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

FORAGE CROPS OTHER THAN GRASSES—

How to cultivate and use them. By Thomas Shaw. Soon forage crops other than grasses will be grown from sea to sea. Illustrated. 287 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth. Net, \$1.75.

ALL OF THE GRASS SEEDS LISTED ON THESE PAGES ARE OF THE HIGHEST GRADES TO BE OBTAINED. CUSTOMERS ORDERING GRASS SEEDS FROM US MAY BE ASSURED OF RECEIVING THE CLEANEST AND PUREST STOCKS THAT ARE TO BE HAD. PRICES OF ALL FIELD SEEDS ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET FLUCTUATIONS. :: :: :: :: ::

SPANISH CHUFAS

Chufas make one of the most remarkable hog-fattening crops in cultivation, and are particularly valuable and desirable for use all throughout the South. Chufas are a species of ground nut, which yields enormously and amazingly, and hogs fatten very quickly on them, and the meat and fat are also claimed to be superior in quality and flavor to corn-fed hogs. We strongly recommend our customers



Spanish Chufas

everywhere to plant Chufas for their hogs, knowing that they will be more than satisfied with results.

Chufas are highly recommended by the experimental stations throughout the South, and in some portions of the South the statement is made that no crop will produce as heavy crop in proportion to the quality of the land as Chufas. Any

land suitable for cotton, corn or peanuts will make profitable crops of Chufas. They can be planted from April to June. Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping from 3 to 5 Chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, covering about 2 inches in depth. Chufas require from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks per acre.

Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, pull up a few of the hills by the roots and leave them on top of the soil, and when either hogs or chickens get a taste of them they will quickly go over the field in search of them. 1 lb. 30c, postpaid; bu. (40 lbs.) price on application.

PEANUTS

Plant in May, 12 inches apart, in 3-foot drills. About 1 bushel when bought in the hull is required to plant an acre, and about 15 pounds shelled nuts. Cultivate flat, keep well worked. Peanuts should be shelled before planting.

SPANISH—Nuts small, and have a thin hull, full kernel, and yield enormously. The vines and roots make excellent food for stock. In the hull, per lb. 20c (postpaid, 25c); 10 lbs. at 18c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$16.00. Shelled, per lb. 30c. (postpaid, 40c); 10 lbs. at 28c; 100 lbs., quoted on request.

VIRGINIA JUMBO—A large variety of the well-known Virginia Peanut. In the hull, per lb. 20c (postpaid, 30c); 10 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs., quoted on request.

VALENCIA—These are dull red in color, of medium size, heavy yielder, and have long pods, sometimes having 3 or 4 Peanuts in a pod. It is probably the hardest Peanut in cultivation. It is mild in flavor and becoming popular wherever grown. Lb. 20c (postpaid, 30c); 10 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

:: IT IS MONEY IN YOUR POCKET ::
 :: TO BUY YOUR SEEDS FROM ::
 :: :: A RELIABLE HOUSE. :: ::

VELVET BEANS

(*Dolichos Multiflorus*)

Velvet Beans make a large growth of vines. They are equally as nutritious as the Cowpeas, and are largely used, both for grazing and as a forage crop, throughout the South. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if possible, to leave them above ground until killed by frost, then to plow under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost as much as a heavy application of stable manure. These Beans should be planted in May or June, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks to the acre, in drills 5 feet apart.

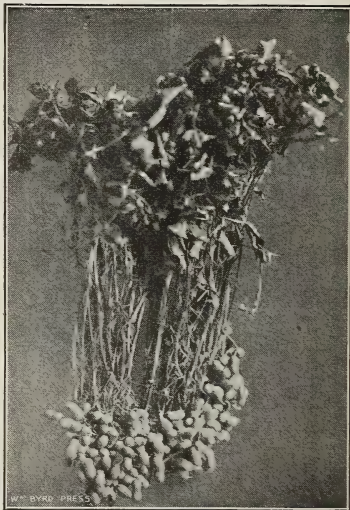
OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS—Price on application.

EARLY SPECKLED, or 100-DAY VELVET BEANS—Price on application.

TABLE COWPEAS

GALLIVANT, or LADY—This is an old-fashioned Pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size, of very fine flavor, superior in table qualities to the Blackeye. It is very prolific, and a very desirable variety. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea."

:: PLANT A SMALL PATCH OF COW- ::
 :: PEAS IN YOUR GARDEN THIS ::
 :: :: YEAR FOR YOUR TABLE. :: ::



Virginia Jumbo



A Field of Whippoorwill Cowpeas

BROWNEYE WHITE PEAS—This is a well-known pea in the Carolinas. It has the purple hull and is a tremendous yielder. Present price: bushel \$5.50.

LARGE EARLY BLACK EYE—The best and most prolific of the Blackeye Peas. The vines are vigorous and prolific. The pods are long and well filled with large, pure white peas with a coal-black eye. Its eating qualities are among the best. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

SMALL BLACK EYE—Similar to the Large Blackeye, but smaller. The seeds are of beautiful shape and color, very small, and of the most select eating qualities. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

CROWDER—A new pea that we put ahead of any for table use. Its color is a light brown. The seeds are large or medium size, irregular shape and of the most choice flavor. Its eating qualities are far superior to those of any other variety. Vines hardy and vigorous. The most prolific variety, the pods being literally crowded with peas. Try this winner. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

COWPEAS

(*Vigna Sinensis*)

Cowpeas are one of the largest yielding and most nutritious crops known. The vines when cured are considered superior to Timothy hay in the South. As a fertilizer the Cowpea has no superior, for, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, it has the power of extracting the nitrogen from the air and depositing it in the vines and roots, so that the land is benefited even when the crop is cut for hay. Sow in late May to the first of August, 60 to 90 pounds to the acre.

WHIPPOORWILL—A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown-speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage.

ABRAHAM—A new variety that is a cross between the Iron and the Blue Whippoorwill, or Crowder. It has the good qualities of both the Iron and the Whippoorwill. It is disease resistant and heavy yielder of both seed and hay. The seeds are small. One bushel will go twice as far as

any of the older varieties. It is better adapted to lighter soils than for heavy clay soils. It is one of the best and most satisfactory varieties that can be grown.

WONDERFUL, or UNKNOWN—A variety valuable on account of its immense growth of vines. It holds its foliage well, and for that reason is desirable for hay. It is late in maturing and needs a full season to give good results.

NEW ERA—This extra-early Cowpea is unquestionably one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation. It is quicker in growth than any other Cowpea; makes a very large growth of vine and a very prolific yield of peas. It stands upright, enabling the peas to be easily gathered. The peas are fully one-third smaller in size than those of any other Cowpea, so that it does not require nearly as many to seed an acre.

BLACK—This is the standard variety, and the most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, early to mature, makes a fine growth, both of vines and leaves and a good yield of peas. It is a splendid land improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed.

CLAY—Seeds medium-sized and cream or clay-colored. Vines grow long and leafy. Seed matures medium late.

IRON—This variety is noted for its disease-resistant qualities. It succeeds where other varieties succumb. It is a medium-early, prolific bearer of peas, and is valuable for hay and forage. The seed is smaller than the average Cowpea, so that not so many are needed to sow an acre.

RED RIPPER—The Red Ripper resembles the Black Cowpea in growth of vine, but is 10 days earlier and more prolific.

MIXED COWPEA SEED—The principal varieties in the Mixed Cowpeas we offer are the Clay, Black, Red Ripper, Whippoorwill and other South varieties. A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow Cowpeas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving, it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas.

We handle over 5,000 bushels of Cowpeas annually. Write us for prices when you are ready to buy.

WHITE BEANS

NAVY—One of the most popular varieties. Can be planted during the summer months, and when dry stored for winter use. Makes a most appetizing dish throughout the entire winter. Beans small and pure white. Very prolific. 35c lb., postpaid. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

WHITE KIDNEY—Similar in growth and use to the Navy, but larger and kidney-shaped. Makes a choice eating bean. Very prolific. 35c lb., postpaid. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Makes Splendid, Nutritious Pasturage for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for cattle, sheep and hogs, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within 6 to 8 weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of Clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—Per lb. 25c (postpaid, lb. 35c); 10-lb. lots and over, 23c per lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 20c per lb.



Dwarf Essex Rape

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

The best variety for the farmer, as it makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield under favorable conditions 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail-pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay out and run through a threshing machine, and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. Some species of Sunflower are largely planted in the flower garden for ornament 1 lb. 25c, postpaid. Write for prices in quantities.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk-producing qualities. This, like Sorghum, can be cut over 2 or 3 times, where it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured same as other Sorghums. By express or freight, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. and over, 12c per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 9c per lb. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 30c.

FETERITA

A drought-resisting forage plant which has given the most excellent and satisfactory results wherever it has been sown, and is remarkable for its drought-resisting qualities. Feterita is earlier in maturity than Kaffir Corn, and is considered superior both in grain and fodder production. We have sold it quite generally throughout the South and received very satisfactory reports from our customers who used it. Feterita should be planted and cultivated the same as Kaffir Corn, after the ground and weather get warm, from April to July. By express or freight, lb. 20c; 10-lb. lots and over, 18c per lb.; 50 lbs. 15c per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 12c per lb. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c.

VETCHES

SAND, HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH—Sow from July to November, preferably with grain, which will hold the Vetch off the ground. Sow 25 pounds to the acre with grain. Price, 40c per lb.; \$37.50 per 100 lbs.

OREGON, or SPRING VETCH—This variety has larger seed and makes a coarser growth than the Hairy Vetch, and it may be sown either in spring or fall. Sow 25 pounds to the acre with 2 bushel Oats, which will make excellent early hay. Price 35c lb., postpaid; by express or freight, 20c lb.

MILLET

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL

One of the Best and Most Nutritious of Continuous Cutting Green Forage Plants

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way 3 or 4 times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnishing them green food through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green feed until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut 3 or 4 times during the season from one seeding. Sow 5 pounds of seed per acre in drills 3 feet apart. Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c (postpaid, lb. 35c); 10 lbs. and over, 23c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 22c per lb.

GOLDEN, or LIBERTY

(Formerly Called German Millet)

Golden Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than 1 bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and, at the same time, it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from the middle of May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop



Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet

in from 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Our Southern-grown Golden Millet makes much better growth than Western-grown seed. Sowing Golden Millet with Cowpeas for a hay crop seems to be increasing. Sown in this way, it should be sown with some quick-maturing variety of Cowpeas, such as Whippoorwill or New Era, and should be sown at the rate of about three-quarters of a bushel of Millet and one bushel of Cowpeas to the acre. It is necessary, when these crops are sown together, to cut the crop at the time that the Millet is ready to cut for hay, regardless of the maturity of the Cowpeas. Sowing together in this way they make a much larger yield than either crop alone, and cure up and make splendid, nutritious feed. 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 50 lbs. and over, 15c per lb. Prices fluctuate.

OATS

BURT, or NINETY-DAY OATS—The best spring Oats, as it is the earliest, nearly rust-proof, hardy and vigorous, and yields more grain than any other spring oat. Sow 2 bushels to the acre. Present price: \$1.60 bu.; 10 bus. at \$1.55.

VIRGINIA GRAY WINTER, or TURF OATS—This has long been the most popular variety in this State, and has now extended into all parts of the South and West. Though a winter oat, they also succeed well if sown in the spring, making surest crop if sown by March 15th. Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 bushels to the acre. Price, \$2.25 per bu.

RED RUST-PROOF OATS—A very desirable early variety for heavy soils and low, moist grounds, where rust attacks other varieties. Yields abundantly of large, heavy grain, but does not grow as tall as the winter oat. Sow 2 bushels to the acre. Present price: bu. \$1.40; 10 bus. at \$1.35 per bu.

APPLER OATS—An early, large red oat, similar to the Rust-Proof, but harder and yields more grain. Present price: bu. \$1.60; 10 bus. at \$1.55 per bu.

FULGHUM OATS—This oat is of a rust-proof type, somewhat earlier than the Appler, and is a heavier yielder. Is largely used in the South. Present price: bu. \$1.70; 10 bus. at \$1.65 bu.



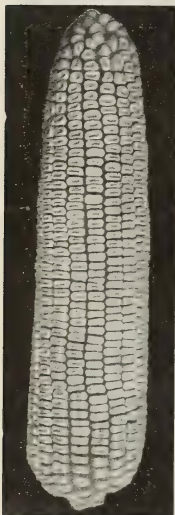
Burt or 90-Day Oats

FIELD CORNS

WYATT'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT—We have been carefully growing and selecting this Corn on our own farms for several years, until now we have it in the most prolific and hardy yellow corn to be had for the South. It is not a flint variety, but being a moderately hard corn, does not rot in the field as do many varieties of yellow corn. It is very early, maturing in about 90 days. Present price: pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.

RED-COB WHITE GOURD SEED—A very deep-grain corn, with large ears and medium cob. One of the most popular corns for medium or light land. Present price: pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE—A very large-eared, medium-late variety. A vigorous grower; very productive; matures in 120 days. Qt. 25c; 4 qts. 60c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$4.00; 5 bu. at \$3.75.



White Snowflake.

white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil 3 or 4 average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. By express or freight, qt. 25c; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.00. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10c; qt. 40c.

WYATT'S NORTH CAROLINA TWO-EAR WHITE—An extra-early variety that we have been improving on our own Wake County farms. Stalks produce 2 and 3 ears of good size; the fodder is also abundant and of fine quality. Pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.00.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN—This is a valuable variety of white corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James

EARLY NORTHERN WHITE DENT

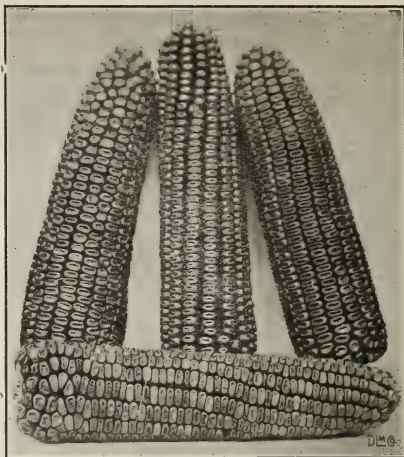
—For early ripening, large yield and compact growth, is one of the best varieties; ears large, from 14 to 18 rows. Those wishing a first-class early White Dent Corn will find this variety hard to beat. Qt. 25c; 4 qts. 60c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50; 5 bus. at \$3.25.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE

—Almost as sweet as the Sugar Corn, and more delicately flavored than some of them. For such markets as rank size and profit first, this variety is very profitable to grow for market as a Sugar Corn; it is a White Dent, 12-rowed, long, symmetrical, well-filled ears. Qt. 25c; 4 qts. 60c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$4.00; 5 bus. at \$3.75.

HICKORY KING CORN

—A very popular and productive



Wyatt's Improved Golden Dent Corn

River Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from 2 to 4 ears to the stalk, and we have seen growing as high as 11 good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy yielding corn. The ears are of good average size, the grain being white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Our stock of this corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety in existence. By express or freight, qt. 25c; pk. \$1.20; bu. \$3.50. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10c; qt. 40c.

IMPROVED SOUTHERN WHITE SNOW-FLAKE

—This is a most valuable field variety, one that makes a large yield, and when ground makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crops in about 100 days. It grows about 8 feet in height; ears set 4 to 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces 2 ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replanting. Will make good corn in poor land where other sorts with large stalks will fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green corn to sell for roasting ears. By express or freight, qt. 30c; pk. \$1.40; bu. \$4.00. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10c;

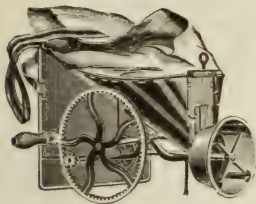
WINTER RYE

COMMON WINTER—Bushel.....	\$2.50
ROSEN RYE—Bushel.....	\$2.75
ABRUZZI RYE—Bushel.....	\$3.75

BARLEY

BEARDED WINTER—Bushel	\$3.50
SPRING BARLEY—Bushel	\$3.50

CAHOON BROADCAST SEEDER



Cahoon Broadcast Seeder

The standard broadcast seeder, and one of the best manufactured. Sows all kinds of grain, Clover,

Timothy and heavy seeds. Very simple in operation, and sows 4 to 6 acres an hour at a common walking gait. Distributes seeds uniformly in one-fifth the time required by hand. Circular on request. Price, \$5.00.

SEED WHEAT

PURPLE STRAW, or BLUE STEM, LEAP'S PROLIFIC and FULTZ—Present price: \$3.50 per bu.; 10 bus. at \$3.25 per bu.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

This is a profitable crop for either grain, flower food for bees, soil enricher, or to kill out weeds. Splendid for poultry. Sow 1 bushel to the acre in June, July or August. Price, about \$3.00 per bu.

THE SOJA, or SOY BEAN

A Great Drought-Resisting Forage Crop, Producing Immense Quantities of Nutritious Feed, Besides Being an Excellent Soil Improver

The Cowpea and Soy Bean are nearly related and have many points in common, but there are certain characteristics which make the Soy Bean distinct. Very few varieties make a vine, but are of upright growth, although if grown on rich soil there is a tendency to lodge. The Soy Bean produces a much larger crop of seed than the Cowpea, and this crop is easier to harvest. It can be sown rather earlier than the Cowpea, and if sown at the same time, matures its seed earlier. This comparison is not made with any idea of detracting at all from the merits of the Cowpea, but the plants being similar in some respects, as stated above, we wish to point out some of the marked differences in the two plants.

The plant is generally upright, branched, and grows from 1½ to 4 feet tall, according to variety and weather conditions. The plants are covered with fine hairs, whereas the Cowpea is smooth and glossy. The pods are small and usually contain many beans. The seed is as valuable as that of the Cowpea as to size, color and shape, but the Soy Bean ripens practically all its seeds at one time. With so variable a plant, it is but natural that many varieties are offered.



Soja, or Soy Beans

AMOUNT OF SEED NECESSARY—If sowed in rows 2½ feet apart, it requires ½ bushel of seed per acre; and if drilled in or broadcast, 1½ bushels per acre. Seed can be sown in May, June or July, but does best if sown rather early, and the seed should be covered lightly, not over a couple of inches.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJAS—The largest-growing and most popular of Soja Beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section and further South. Lb. 15c (postpaid, lb. 22c). Price fluctuates. Crop values not settled at time catalogue is printed.

TAR HEEL BLACK SOJAS—Dark green foliage. Slightly earlier than Mammoth Yellow. Heavy growth of vine, upright in habit, and a Soja Bean that is destined to become very popular. Fully equal to any variety of Soja Beans for hay or seed production. It is fast growing in popularity wherever planted. Lb. 15c (postpaid, lb. 22c).

BROWN SOJAS—This is one of the best varieties for forage and soil-improving purposes, making a quick and large growth of forage. Is also very prolific in its yield of beans. Probably better

adapted for sowing with Cowpeas than any other kinds, on account of its maturing with the Cowpea-crop to better advantage than the Mammoth Yellow. Lb. 15c (postpaid, lb. 22c).

MEDIUM SOY, WILSON, EARLY BLACK, HABERLANDT—Prices on application.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas should be sown in February or March, weather permitting. They make large yields of most nutritious hay, cut either green or cured for hay. They should be sown 1½ to 2 bushels per acre, with ½ bushel Spring Oats. Pk \$1.65; bu. \$6.00. Cotton bags 70c. Special prices on request.

On account of their extreme hardiness, they can be sown earlier than any other legume crop, furnishing an excellent crop of hay or serving the purpose of a green fertilizer for succeeding summer crops.

NORTH CAROLINA-GROWN COTTON SEED

CULTURE—The cultivation of Cotton varies considerably, of course, according to the locality and soil, but in general the ground should be prepared by thorough plowing and harrowing, with rows 40 to 50 inches apart, 5 feet being given where the land is unusually rich. Seeding is best done with the cotton planter, and the young plants should be thinned to about 18 or 20 inches in the rows; if the ground is very rich, 2 plants may be left in a hill, but otherwise only 1. Frequent shallow cultivation is necessary to keep the surface free from crust, and planting should never be done until danger of frost is passed. For an acre, 1 to 1½ bushels.



Early Prolific Cotton

PERRY'S EARLY PROLIFIC (Medium Boll)—

This is evidently a selection from the King's, as a large percentage of the flowers bears the well-known red spot of the King's, but it is a full week earlier in maturing. The bolls are also larger, and it is a heavier and surer cropper. Pk. 80c; bu. \$3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

KING'S (Medium Boll)—This standard variety

holds its own against the newer cottons, many of the best of which were bred from it, as evidenced by the King's characteristic red spot in the center of the bloom. It is one of the earliest kinds, maturing in 90 days, and is invaluable for sections where the growing season is short. No cotton is so popular with the large planters of North Carolina, and its use in the extreme South is becoming more extensive now that the boll

weevil is such a menace, especially to cottons whose slow maturing gives a long exposure to damage. Pk. 80c; bu. \$3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

IDEAL (Medium Boll)—Although several days later than the King's in maturing, this fine Georgia selection has been making wonderful yields every year since its introduction, and competent judges believe it to be the best type of Prolific in cultivation. It is of rank growth and resists drought better than most kinds. Pk. 80c; bu. \$3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

BIG-BOLL EARLY (Large Boll)—No cotton with large bolls equals this in earliness, and it has been found to resist drought particularly well; owing to the cottons thrive, it should have a careful trial. Pk. 80c; bu. \$3.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

OUR COTTON SEED IS GROWN AT MR. W. L. WYATT'S OAKVIEW FARM, AND IS ESPECIALLY SELECTED FROM HEAVY-CROPPING COTTON. A COTTON GIN IS MAINTAINED ON THE FARM; THEREFORE ONLY SEED THAT IS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY IS TAKEN FOR OUR SEED STOCK. WE KNOW THAT YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THE SPECIAL STRAINS THAT WE GROW. :: :: :: :: ::

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES



SLUG SHOT—Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits, and kills lice on poultry. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. 1 lb. 25c. By express or freight, 60c per 5-lb. pkg.; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$8.50.

FISH OIL SOAP (Generally Called Whale Oil Soap)—Effectually

destroys the mealy bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San Jose scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. By express, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 65c.

LIME-SULPHUR (For San Jose Scale)—The most effective and kindred ishrdlu etaoi shrdlu unun effective remedy for San Jose scale, oyster-shell scale and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees. For Fall and Spring Spraying—After the leaves have fallen and before freezing weather comes on and just before the buds begin to swell, use 1 gallon concentrated Lime-Sulphur to 8 gallons of water. For Summer Spraying—Use 1½ gallons Lime-Sulphur, 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead and 50 gallons water. Apply this mixture after the blossoms have fallen and again when the second brood of codlin moth appears. The above mixtures are for apple, pear and similar hardy fruits. For peach, plum, cherry and less hardy fruits, use the strength recommended for fall and spring spraying, except that after the bud and leaf clusters have reached a good size, when a mixture of ½ gallon Lime-Sulphur, 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead and 50 gallons of water should be applied at intervals up to a month of ripening, when the Arsenate of Lead should be omitted. Qt. 30c; 2 qts. 50c; gal. 80c; 5 gals. \$2.75; 10 gals. \$5.00; bbl. \$15.00.

LIME-SULPHUR POWDER—Where large quantities of this solution are used the powdered form is the most economical way to buy it. 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.25.

COPPER SULPHATE (Blue Stone, or Blue Vitriol)—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. By express, lb. 18c; 10-lb. lots, 15c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 14c per lb.

SULPHUR—For making Lime-Sulphur Spray, for mildew and plant mites. By express, lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.65.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (For Leaf-Eating Insects)—Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it pre-

ferable to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. Because the paste form is harder to handle, requires double the strength, does not keep well and is 50 per cent water, we handle only the Dry Powdered Form, which has proved in every way far superior and more economical. ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 60c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.75; 25-lb. pkg. \$12.00.

PARIS GREEN (For Leaf-Eating Insects)—It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix 1 pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

BLACK LEAF 40 (For Sucking Insects)—Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add 4 pounds soap to each 100 gallons of solution, will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water. 1-oz. bottle 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$2.50; 10-lb. pkg. \$10.75. Cannot be mailed.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Powder)—The standard fungicide and most effective remedy for all fungus diseases indispensable for the control of black rot in grapes and blight in cucumbers, melons and potatoes. Also used for apple scab, bitter rot, cedar rust, leaf spot and downy mildew. ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25. Write for prices on larger quantities.



DRY CALCIUM ARSENATE—This is the proper and most effective powder for dusting on cotton for eradicating the boll weevil. It is the poison used by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in experiments which proved that the weevil could be killed out at a profitable cost. Be sure to get Bulletin No.

731, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which gives all information. Order a quantity of this powder and make your own tests—then you'll know just how to rid your place of the boll weevil. ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 25 lbs. \$8.75; 50 lbs. \$17.00; 100 lbs. \$33.00.

BUG DEATH—Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used the yield and quality are greatly improved. By express freight, lb. 25c; 3-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. 90c; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.75. Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.
Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897,
and Jan. 25, 1900.



DEMING SPRAY PUMPS



Fig. 609. "Century" Barrel Sprayer (barrel not furnished)



Fig. 689.
"Perfect Success"
Bucket Spray Pump
(Bucket not
furnished)



Fig. 651. "Gardener's Choice" Cart Sprayer

THE "CENTURY" BARREL SPRAYER—The best all-round Barrel Sprayer on the market. Widely used for disinfecting farmyards, barns, poultry-houses and stock-pens; spraying stock-dip and cattle-fly oil; whitewashing buildings and fences, etc., in addition to the regular work of spraying. Is proof against corrosion, as all working parts are brass. Will develop powerful pressure; is easy to operate.

Universal Iron Base fits 10x10-inch in side or end of barrel. Filling hole in base admits liquid. 2¼-inch iron cylinder, 4-inch stroke. Large air chamber. Shipping weight, 75 pounds.

Pump Only, with "Y" connection.....\$16.00

Outfit "A," including one 12½-foot section of ½-inch hose and Simplex nozzle.....21.00

MAJOR BARREL SPRAYER, Outfit "A".....17.50

THE "GARDENER'S CHOICE" CART SPRAYER—A "one-man" machine. Substantial pump. Easy to operate. All brass working parts. Hardwood tank holds 24 gallons. 24-inch diameter wheels and 2-inch tires; hub to hub measurement, 33 inches. Equipment includes 6 feet of ½-inch hose and Bordeaux nozzle. Shipping weight, 120 pounds. Price.....\$38.00

THE "PERFECT SUCCESS" BUCKET SPRAY PUMP—It's fun to use the "Perfect Success." Indispensable for spraying a small number of fruit trees; for flower and vegetable gardens, greenhouses, etc.; also used for washing windows, buggies and autos; applying whitewash and disinfecting in barns and poultry-houses; also applying cattle-fly oil, stock dip, etc. Has malleable iron bucket clamp for holding pump firmly in bucket, so entire outfit may be carried from place to place by the bail when bucket is full of mixture. Fitted with 3 feet of ¾-inch hose and Bordeaux nozzle. Shipping weight, 10 pounds.

Price.....\$ 8.00

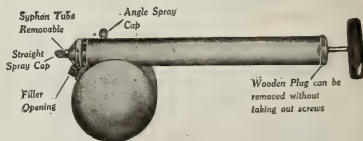
Price Bucket Spray Pump—Price.....\$5.50

Success Bucket Spray Pump—Price.....7.50

LITTLE GIANT DUSTER

Machine weighs six pounds; furnished with three tubes and five nozzles and strap. Distributes Paris Green, London Purple, Hellibore, sulphur, lime, dry Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green compound, etc. Capacity, about 1 quart. Runs entirely by gear. Dusts potato vines as fast as you can walk, two rows at a time. Price.....\$12.00

CONTINUOUS SPRAYER



Tin.....\$1.00 Galvanized.....\$1.25

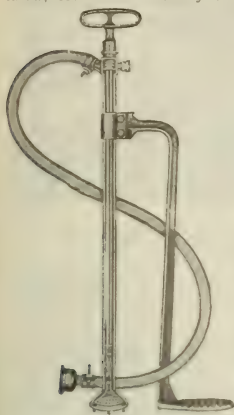
FEENEY DUST GUN



Double-acting; and applies all dry powdered insecticides in a smoke-like cloud that reaches all parts of the plant. So light and easily worked that a child can operate it. By mail, postpaid, \$2.65. By express, \$2.50.

SPRAYERS

We list only a few of the important Sprayers and Dusters. Should you desire any special type, let us know, for we can usually secure what you want if it is obtainable.



Auto Spray No. 6

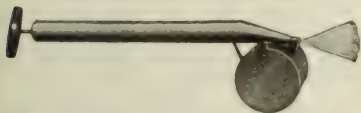
A splendid brass, with 3 feet of hose; has two nozzles, one to be used when a single-stream spray is desired, and one for a mist spray. The pump sprays on both the up and down strokes. Price, \$5.50.

Hedge Shears

Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. Blades polished; handles of hardwood. By express, \$2.50 to \$3.25, depending upon size and quality.

Pruning Saws	\$1.50
Tiffany 22-in. Steel Handle Pruning Shears	3.50
Rhodes 36-in. D. C. W. H. Pruners.....	3.50
Rhodes 30-in. D. C. W. H. Pruners.....	3.50
Rhodes D. C. Pole Pruner.....	7.50
Rhodes Pole Paragon Pruning Saw.....	4.00

"OUR SPECIAL" SPRAYER



Price, Tin

75c

THE AUTO-SPRAY COMPRESSED-AIR SPRAYER



PATENTED.

For applying all insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, cattle-fly oil, whitewash and cold-water paint. The Auto-Spray is the strongest and most simple in its working parts of any Compressed-Air Sprayer. Two pumpings of about 15 strokes on the plunger will discharge the contents under high and constant pressure. After pumping, the operator has nothing to do but direct the spray. It is regularly equipped with carrying strap, 2 feet of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hose, fine spray nozzle, solid-stream cap and shut-off as selected and at prices below.

"Auto-Spray" No. 1 B, brass tank, with "Auto-Pop," \$12.00.

"Auto-Spray" No. 1-D, galvanized tank, with "Auto-Pop," \$8.00.

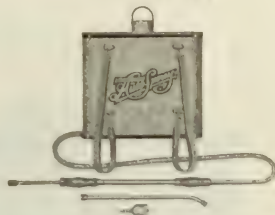
Extension pipe, 2 feet long, solid brass, 70c.

AUTO SPRAY No. 3-D



Galvanized tank. Capacity, 12 gallons. With truck, 20-inch wheel.....\$20.00

KNAPSACK OUTFIT



Complete\$8.75

GARDEN HOSE

25-foot and 50-foot lengths with couplings, 20c and 25c per foot, depending on quality.

PEXTO PRUNING SHEARS

Order a good pair of Pruning Shears and keep your young trees, grape vines, berry bushes, etc., in proper condition to bear the most and better fruit.

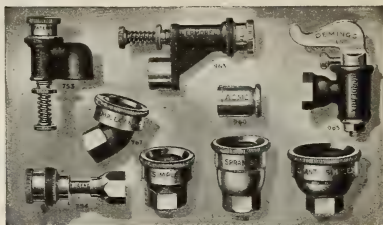
14	\$1.35
R65	1.75
R170	2.35
R275	2.15
R70	1.85
99	2.15
50	1.25
165	1.80
R85	2.35
R165	2.00
65	1.60
R50	1.50
60	1.00



Price List of Nozzles

- Fig. 905. "Bordeaux"—May be adjusted to throw fine or coarse spray or solid stream. Best for white-washing\$1.35
 Fig. 963. "Vermorel"—With caps for fine or coarse spray. Spring disgorger.....\$1.00
 Fig. 766½. Angle "Simplex"—Has two removable steel discs for coarse or fine spray.....\$0.80
 Fig. 866½. "Giant Simplex Angle"—Similar to 766½ but larger\$1.35
 Fig. 960. "Acme"—Throws solid stream or fine spray.....\$0.55
 Fig. 755. Fire Nozzle—Throws solid stream only,\$0.40

Complete stock of Extension Rods and Brass-Lined Bamboo Extensino Poles.

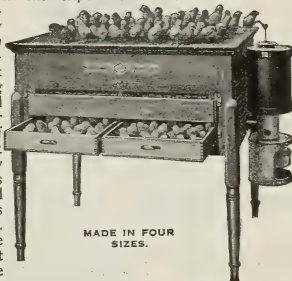


CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

For the season of 1920 we offer our customers the Cyphers Incubator Company's complete line of Incubators. These three styles of high-class, guaranteed hatching machines, running through five different sizes, represent all that is efficient, convenient and reliable in Incubator construction. In buying a Cyphers Company Incubator you take no chance.

STANDARD CYPERS INCUBATORS

These are machines that for fifteen years and more have been recognized as the standard hatchers of the world. Tens upon tens of thousands of them have been sold and are in successful use in every civilized country on the globe. They are used by more Government experiment stations, on more large, practical poultry plants, on more successful duck and egg farms, and by a larger number of the foremost poultry breeders than all other makes combined. They are the last word to date in incubator building, not a penny being spared anywhere in their construction to make sure of their doing satisfactory work in all climates, under widely different conditions, in the hands of all sorts of people. They are built to hatch and to last. With ordinary care they should last an ordinary lifetime. Every Standard Cyphers Incubator is guaranteed by the manufacturers to do first-class work in the hands of every purchaser who will give it a fair trial. Are built in three popular sizes and at prices as follows:



390-400-Egg Standard Cyphers Incubator

Price, Complete, \$56.00

STANDARD CYPERS BROODERS

The Standard Cyphers Brooders are not only fire-proofed and insurable, but are the most durable, convenient and most efficient indoor and outdoor brooders thus far invented and placed on the market. They are equipped with the same type of high-grade thermostat as used in the Standard Cyphers Incubator—you can, therefore, depend upon an even, steady temperature in the hover, and a lively, thrifty, growing lot of chicks.

These Cyphers 1920 Brooders, all sizes and styles, are self-regulating, self-ventilating and vermint-proof.

The outdoor styles are usable also as colony coops for the growing chicks. They are easily and quickly converted into colony roosting coops by simply taking out the hover, which is made removable for that purpose.

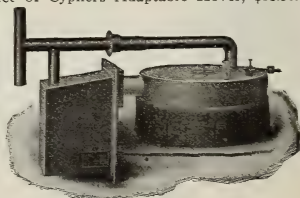
Prices:

Like Cyphers Incubators, we sell Cyphers Brooders at factory prices, F. O. B. Raleigh, N. C.:
 Style A Cyphers Fire-Proof Brooder.....\$30.00
 Style B Cyphers Fire-Proof Brooder.....40.00

CYPHERS ADAPTABLE HOVER

The Cyphers Adaptable Hover is self-ventilating and self-regulating. It supplies a continuous supply of fresh, pure warmed air under the hover, and at the same time maintains a steady, uniform heat. It is "adaptable" to use in colony coops in portable houses, in home-made brooder coops, such as goods boxes, piano boxes, and organ cases, as well as in large brooding houses. Capacity, seventy-five newly hatched chicks that are ten days to six weeks old.

Price of Cyphers Adaptable Hover, \$18.50.



Prices Cyphers Standard Incubators:

No. 0—70-egg size	\$25 00
No. 1—144-egg size	38 00
No. 2—244-egg size	54 00
No. 3—390-egg size	61 00

A full line of Thermometers and other supplies for Incubators always in stock, or else quickly secured.

COLUMBIA HOT-AIR INCUBATORS

Are built to meet the widespread demand for large-capacity, lamp-heated machines that can be sold at surprisingly low prices and yet be guaranteed to do high-class work. Have wooden cases, attractively finished in dark green, with brass trimmings and double walls. Seamless-bottom lamp bowls, best quality brass burners, zinc and steel Standard Cyphers toggle-joint thermostat and same regulating equipment as used on highest-prices machines. Fume-proof, forced draft heater, asbestos covered and metal handed. Automatic in ventilation and embodies diffusive principle. Roomy chick nursery under egg trays.

240-250-Egg Columbia Hot-Air Incubator. Price, complete, \$30.00. 140-160 egg size, \$23.50.

STANDARD EGG TESTERS—Price 30c (mailing weight 4 ozs.).

TYCO INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS—Adjustable, can be used in any machine. Price, 75c. (mailing weight 4 ozs.).

BROODER THERMOMETERS—Price, 75c. (mailing weight 3 ozs.).

CYPHERS PORTABLE HOVER

The Cyphers Portable Hover is the only self-regulating and self-ventilating Portable Brooding Hover thus far invented, and we guarantee it to be the best brooding device of the kind on the market. As it is equipped with the same high-grade thermostat as the Cyphers Incubators and the Cyphers Adaptable Hover, it maintains a steady and uniform heat. It is positively and infallibly automatic in ventilation, preventing the trapping of "dead" air or poisonous gases underneath the curtain.

This Portable Hover, as its name indicates, can be picked up at any time, all complete, and moved about without hindering its operation. Very convenient for cleaning and moving. Rated capacity, seventy-five new-hatched chicks, or fifty chicks that are ten days to six weeks old.

Price of Cyphers Portable Hover, \$14.00.



KNOX MEDICATED NEST EGGS—In this is combined a nest egg and vermin killer in one. They look exactly like natural eggs and are just the thing for laying hens. 5c each (mailing weight 4 ozs.); dozen 60c (mailing weight 2 lbs.).

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS—3 for 10c (mailing weight 1 lb.); 40c dozen (mailing weight 1 lb.).

STANDARD WALL FOUNTAINS

Are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled.

Price, postpaid, 2-qt. size, 85c; gal. size, 95c; 2-gal. size, \$1.20. Price by express, 2-qt. size, 75c; 1-gal. size, 85c; 2-gal. size, \$1.10.

NESCO SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Are made in three sizes; the top is made coneshape, which is a great advantage. It prevents the chickens from roosting on top of them, which is so often the case with a flat-top fountain, and keeps the water fresh and clean.

Price, postpaid, small size, 45c; medium size, 60c; large size, 85c. Price by express, small size, 40c; medium size, 50c; large size, 75c.

PEERLESS WALL FOUNTAINS

Are something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom, which makes them easy to clean and keep clean.

Price, postpaid, 1-qt. size, 50c; 5-qt. size, \$1.00; 10-qt. size, \$1.50. Price by express, 1-qt. size, 40c; 5-qt. size, 85c; 10-qt. size, \$1.35.

STANDARD DRY-FOOD HOPPER

These Standard Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. It is a practical labor and food-saving device for feeding dry grain food, either whole or ground. They have two compartments, the larger for grain mixture, holding about 6 quarts, and the smaller one for beef scraps, holding about 3 quarts. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on the cost of grain and beef scraps cannot afford to be without the Dry-Food Hopper.

Price, postpaid, \$1.15 each. Price by express, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

LEADER ALUMINUM LEG BANDS—Adjustable, and can be made in different sizes to fit the fowls. Numbered consecutively from 1 to 100. No. 1, for small breeds; No. 2 for large breeds, 15c per dozen; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid.

GALVANIZED FLOWER BOXES FOR THE ALL YEAR ROUND GARDEN

Directions for using: First place coarse gravel, pebbles, broken flower pots, charcoal or moss about 2 inches deep over the top of the double arched reservoir, coming up to the top of drainage hole on side of the box, then fill the box with good, rich black dirt, fill the reservoir with water and sow the seed or install the plants and see them grow.

STANDARD STOCK SIZES AND PRICE LIST

Model A,	6½ in. high,	6½ in. wide,	23 in. long....	\$3.00
Model B,	8 in. high,	9½ in. wide,	29 in. long....	3.50
Model C,	8 in. high,	9½ in. wide,	35 in. long....	4.00
Model D,	8 in. high,	9½ in. wide,	41 in. long....	4.50
Model E,	8 in. high,	12 in. wide,	12 in. long....	3.00
Model F,	12 in. high,	12 in. wide,	12 in. long....	3.50

These are outside measurements, including the ¾-inch roll rim. Special sizes made to order when required.

Beautifully finished in Aluminum or Dark Green. Only water once a week. No surface watering.

PRATTS ANIMAL AND POULTRY REGULATORS AND REMEDIES

PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR—Builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons. 25-lb. pail \$3.00; 12-lb. pkg. \$1.20; large pails, \$1.75; packages, 60c (post wt. 5 lbs.), and 30c (post wt. 3 lbs.).

PRATTS BABY CHICK FOOD—A largely predigested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Costs a cent a chick for three weeks. Prevents leg weakness, white diarrhoea, "pasting up" and other chick diseases. 25-lb. bag \$3.00; 14 lbs. for \$1.70; packages, 60c (post wt. 8 lbs.), and 30c (post wt. 4 lbs.).

PRATTS POWDERED LICE KILLER—Effective, nonpoisonous, non-irritating. May be used wherever a powder is suitable. A splendid deodorizer. Will kill lice on horses, cattle, dogs, cats and plants. 60c pkg. (post wt. 3 lbs.), and 30c pkg. (post wt. 2 lbs.).

PRATTS ROUP REMEDY—Quickly absorbed by the blood, purifies the system, reduces fever, allays inflammation. The safe remedy for roup, colds, catarrh and all bad-weather diseases. Tablets or Powder, \$1.20, 60c, 30c (post wt. 1 lb.).

PRATTS POULTRY DISINFECTANT—Three times as powerful as crude carbolic acid. A sure deodorizer, germicide and liquid lice killer. Use it for roup, colds and other contagious diseases. Quart cans 60c; half-gallon cans \$1.00; gallon \$1.75.

PRATTS WORM POWDER—60c pkg.

PRATTS WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY—60c (post wt. 1 lb.), and 30c (post wt. 4 ozs.).

PRATTS SORE HEAD AND CHICKEN-POX REMEDY—60c and 30c (post wt. 1 lb.).

PRATTS CHOLERA REMEDY—60c and 30c (post wt. 1 lb.).

PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR—25-lb. pails \$4.00; 12-lb. pails \$2.50; packages, \$1.20, 60c (post wt. 4 lbs.), and 30c (post wt. 2 lbs.).

PRATTS HEAD LICE OINTMENT—30c (post wt. 1 lb.).

PRATTS SCALY LEG REMEDY—30c and 60c (post wt. 1 lb.).

PRATTS GAPE REMEDY—30c and 60c (post wt. 1 lb.).

PRATTS PINK EYE REMEDY—60c per bottle. Cannot mail.

PRATTS COW REMEDY—Pkg. 60c (post wt. 2 lbs.).

PRATTS VETERINARY COLIC REMEDY—Pkg. 75c (post wt. 7 ozs.).

PRATTS HEAVE CURE—Pkg. 60c (post wt. 2 lbs.).

PRATTS HOOF OINTMENT—Pkg. 30c (post wt. 6 ozs.).

PRATTS FLY CHASER—2-qt. can \$1.00; 4-qt. can \$1.75. Cannot mail.

NATIONAL HOG REMEDY—Pkgs. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

POULTRY FOODS AND SUPPLIES

HEN-CAKLE SCRATCH FEED—This is scientifically prepared by practical poultry experts to meet all the demands of growing and full-grown fowls. Contains cracked and whole grain and seeds, sunflower, oil cake, buckwheat and charcoal. Sifted and re-cleaned until entirely free from dust and chaff. Per 100 lbs. \$4.75; less than 100 lbs., 5c per lb.; 200 lbs. and over at \$4.50.

HEN-CAKLE LAYING MASH—A selected mixture of ground feed, manufactured by us from the choicest, sound, sweet and wholesome grain. It is carefully prepared and contains ingredients in proper proportion essential to health, growth and egg production. It is suitable for either morning or evening meal, whichever method preferred, or may be kept before the fowls in a hopper in dry form. They will only eat as much as they need. Present price: per 100 lbs., \$4.75; less than 100 lbs., 6c per lb.

HEN-CAKLE CHICK FEED—A complete grain feed for chicks up to 8 weeks old. It is a standard mixture of re-cleaned cracked grain and seed, hulled oats, fine granulated bone and fine charcoal. A trial will demonstrate its value. Present price: per 100 lbs., \$5.25; less than 100 lbs., 6c per lb.

MANNA PIGEON FEED—The right feeding of pigeons is considered something of a problem. Most raisers do not understand either the pigeon

or its feeding as well as they do poultry. The true fancier, the man who raises birds, will find our Manna Pigeon Feed especially chosen for pigeons, as there is no corn used, but various grains, peas and seeds, all clean, well matured; so that the young or old are able to use every particle of same. Present price: per 100 lbs., \$6.50; less than 100 lbs., 7c per lb.

ALFALFA MEAL—This is alfalfa clover, cured green and cut fine for poultry. Present price: per 100 lbs., \$3.50; less than 100 lbs., 6c per lb.

PURE MEAT MEAL, or BEEF SCRAP—This is excellent for hopper feed, and may be mixed and fed in a mash to great advantage. Present price: per 100 lbs., \$6.50; less than 100 lbs., 7c per lb.

POULTRY GRIT—This is essential in the poultry yard, to keep fowls in healthy condition. 100 lbs., \$1.75; less than 100 lbs., 3c per lb.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL—Indispensable for successful poultry keeping. It is best to have it where the fowls can get at it at all times. Present price: per 100 lbs., \$1.50; less than 100 lbs., 3c per lb.; 5-lb. pkg. 15c.

CHARCOAL—Aids digestion and promotes health. No poultryman can afford to be without it. Present price: 50-lb. sack, \$2.25; less than 50 lbs., 7c per lb.

IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

We are illustrating in this part of our catalogue some of the Farm Implements and Machinery we carry in stock, but in so limited a space it is impossible to illustrate anything like our complete line. In addition to what you find in the following pages we handle—

Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers,
Cotton Gin Engines from 15 H. P. to
150 H. P.

Tractors and Tractor Implements,
Grain Threshers, Pea and Bean Hullers,
Cane Mills, Hay Presses,
Chattanooga Chilled Plows, Lime Sowers,
Three and Four Shovel Steel Beam Side
Cultivators,

Four Shovel Wood Beam Side Cultiva-
tors,

Cast Cotton and Turning Plows,
Double Shovel Plows and Fixtures,
Field and Garden Fence, Poultry Netting,
Steel Fence Posts, Barbed Wire,
Cut and Wire Nails and Staples,
Rubber Roofing, Asphalt Shingles,
Canning Outfits, Tin Cans,
Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses.

Write us your wants in the above lines or any similar lines not mentioned and we will be glad to quote prices.



Carolina Stalk Cutter

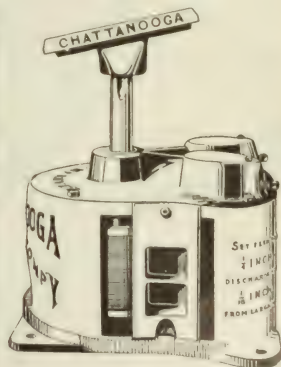
The Carolina Stalk Cutter is steel built throughout with heavy angle steel frame and equipped with latest type steel wheel with dust-proof boxing, which, with the special feature given above, makes it one of the strongest and most durable machines on the market. One that has had a thorough test under the most exacting conditions, thereby proving its worth. The knife head must have the necessary weight to give force to the cutting blow. It must have all the bearings dust and sand-proof. The blades must be attached so they will not become loose. The double-edge knives prolong the life of the machine. All these points are found in the Carolina Stalk Cutter. Stalk hooks adjust automatically as the knife head is raised from the ground. These hooks are under spring pressure, which holds them in line with knives, and a foot lever enables the operator to raise and lower them at will to prevent clogging. The draft clevis is connected to the main frame with spring hitch, thereby relieving the horses as well as the machine from unusual strain. This cutter is equipped with nine double-edge blades and weighs 500 pounds.

Papec Ensilage Cutter---

Papec No. 8½, No. 11 and No. 14 Hand and Light Power Feed Cutters are carried in stock in addition to the Papec Ensilage Cutters which are carried in sizes No. 10, No. 13 and No. 16. These cutters are not illustrated, so write for special catalogue.

Chattanooga Cane Mills

Ranging in size from light one-horse to large two-horse. Correctly proportioned according to mechanical principles. Strong, light running, and the finest finished cane mills made. For all varieties of sorghum and sugar cane.



Planet Jr. FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

Thousands of people are now cultivating gardens who have never done so before; thousands of people, therefore, are making a large saving in their living expenses and finding out, perhaps for the first time in their lives, what fresh peas, beans and corn taste like when they are right out of the garden. The labor of cultivating these gardens is made easy by the use of Planet Jr. Seed Drills and Wheel Hoes as is shown by the fact that many of the most enthusiastic gardeners of recent years are women.

The name "Planet Jr." has become synonymous with labor-saving among farmers and gardeners everywhere, and they instinctively want the implement that bears the Planet Jr. trade mark.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

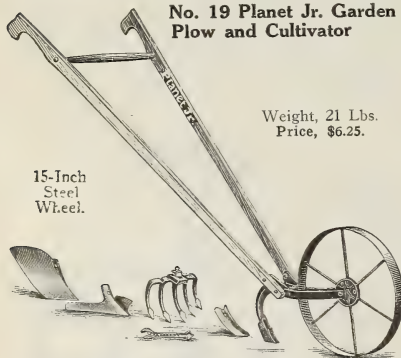
Price, \$19.50.
Weight, 50 Lbs.
As a Seeder Only
(No. 4-D),
Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ Qts. of Seed.
Price, \$15.50.



This accurate, easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out next row all at one passage. By removing the seeder and substituting the tool frame you have a complete Single-Wheel Hoe which plows, hoes, cultivates easily and thoroughly all through the season.

No. 19 Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator

Weight, 21 Lbs.
Price, \$6.25.

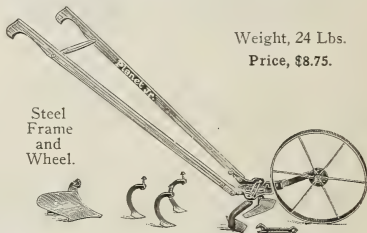


15-Inch
Steel
Wheel.

This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel-hoe operations. The standard is slotted for depth regulation, and an adjustable piece carries any of the attachments that go with the machine. The variety, shape and quality of the tools make the implement light running and effective. It is strong, well made and quickly adjusted. The height of the handles can be changed to suit man or woman, boy or girl.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single-Wheel Hoe

Weight, 24 Lbs.
Price, \$8.75.

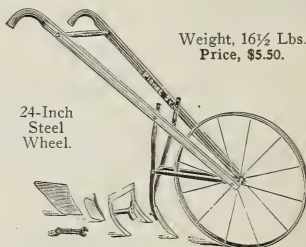


Steel
Frame
and
Wheel.

These Single-Wheel Hoes are the highest type of their class. They have a great variety of attachments, which adapt them to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden cultivation they will not do. The hoes are wonderful weed-killers and leave a fine dust mulch which prevents evaporation of the moisture. Cultivator teeth for deep or shallow work and plow for opening furrows for seed, manure, etc. and covering, hilling, etc. All steel parts of high carbon steel, oil-tempered and specially hardened. This combination has the most popular set of attachments useful throughout the season.

No. 119 Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator

Weight, $16\frac{1}{2}$ Lbs.
Price, \$5.50.



24-Inch
Steel
Wheel.

This tool will appeal to those who prefer a high-wheel tool for their garden work. Where the soil has not been so thoroughly and carefully prepared, the high wheel undoubtedly makes an easy-running tool. The equipment is so complete that it will meet all the needs of the ordinary garden where the adjustments and refinements of the higher-priced wheel hoes are not required. The tool is light and strong, and is built with the same care for detail which has made the "Planet Jr." the leaders among garden tools.

Planet Jr. FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

You cannot afford to till the ground without Planet Jr. tools. They not only save hard labor, but they enable you to cultivate double the acreage in the same time, and thus add over 100 per cent to your crop yield. Invented by a practical farmer and manufacturer—the result of fifty years' experience. Strong, lasting construction. Fully guaranteed.

No. 9 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Weight, 70 Lbs.

Price, \$17.25.

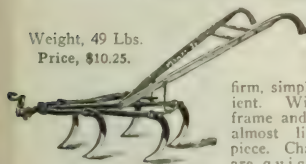


These Planet Jr. Horse Hoes and Cultivators are stronger, better made and finished than any other one-horse cultivators, and enable you to increase your yield, because they do a greater variety of work in corn, potatoes, cotton, beans, tobacco and other crops requiring similar cultivation, and do it more thoroughly. Cultivate deep or shallow, in different width rows, and the extra-long frame make them steady running. All Planet Jr. cultivator steels are made of beveled steel, thickest down the center, making them self-sharpening, and the points retain their shape and strength. No. 9 has lever expander, allowing quick adjustment for different width rows. Used with or without a wheel. No. 9-D, without wheel, price \$15.00.

No. 4-D Planet Jr. Plain Cultivator

Weight, 49 Lbs.

Price, \$10.25.

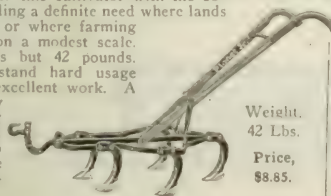


This tool is strong and simple; it has patent handle braces; very firm, simple and convenient. With them the frame and handles seem almost like one solid piece. Changes in width are quickly made by

loosening one nut on each side, and one side may be opened wide, while the other is closed. An every-day all-day tool.

No. 100-D Planet Jr. Plain Cultivator

We offer this cultivator with the object of filling a definite need where lands are light or where farming is done on a modest scale. It weighs but 42 pounds. It will stand hard usage and do excellent work. A steady running tool and easy to handle and adjust.



Weight,
42 Lbs.

Price,
\$8.85.

No. 90 Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

Complete, With Steel Wheel, \$20.00.

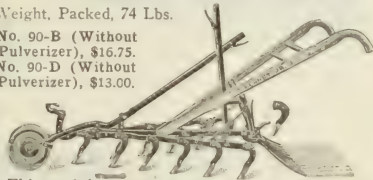
Weight, Packed, 74 Lbs.

No. 90-B (Without

Pulverizer), \$16.75.

No. 90-D (Without

Pulverizer), \$13.00.



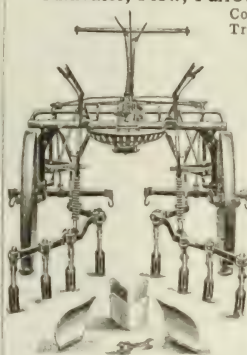
This tool is a special favorite with strawberry, tobacco and sugar-beet growers, market gardeners and farmers, because of its twelve chisel-shaped teeth. The teeth and pulverizer leave the ground in fine condition. Cultivates any width from 12 to 32 inches.

No. 76 Planet Jr. Pivot-Wheel Riding Cultivator, Plow, Furrower and Ridger

Complete With Spring Trip Standards (8) in Place of Regular No. 76-F).

Weight, 528 Lbs.

No. 76-D (With Cultivator Teeth and a Pair of Plant Guards Only).

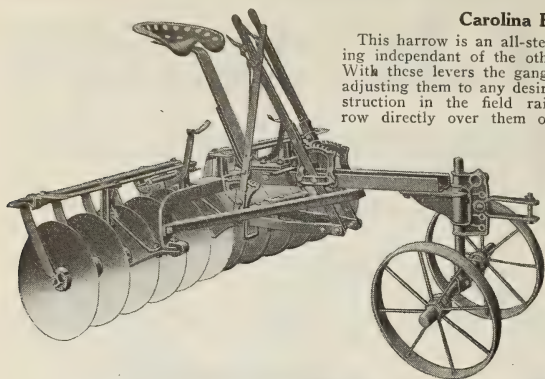


A one-row machine, strongly constructed, easily handled, that has no equal anywhere. Its super-ior construction, almost entirely of steel, accurate-

fitting parts, spring lifting levers and variety of cultivating attachments make it yield big dividends in time and labor saved. The arch is extra wide and 34 inches high, and will work corn safely up to four feet. The frame and tongue are steel. Pivot wheels change in width easily to suit different width rows. The gang frames are extra heavy, but improved levers with lifting springs make their control easy. Has malleable pivots and steel axles, both practically dust-proof; steel ratchets and pins. The center lever operates the hinged tongue, regulating the depth of the front teeth and leveling the machine; the same lever moves the teeth instantly, either closer to or further from the row, while the team is in motion. The cultivator is simple, roomy, strong and easily handled. Cultivates, plows and hills crops 28 to 44 inches apart.

Carolina Flexible Disc Harrow

This harrow is an all-steel flexible harrow, each gang being independent of the other and having a separate lever. With these levers the gangs can be set at different angles, adjusting them to any desirable work. Rocks and other obstruction in the field raise only the part of the harrow directly over them out of the ground, whereas the rigid harrow would lift the entire frame from the ground and a considerable part of the ground would be left unworked. The disc blades are made of a high quality steel and ground with a sharp cutting edge. The bearings are fitted with hard maple boxes, which are easy and cheap to replace. These boxes are more durable than those made of metal on account of less wear from friction. These harrows are sold with forecarriage or pole, and in sizes 16, 18 and 20-inch disc, with either 8 or 10 discs to the harrow.

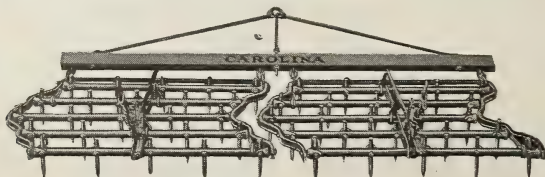
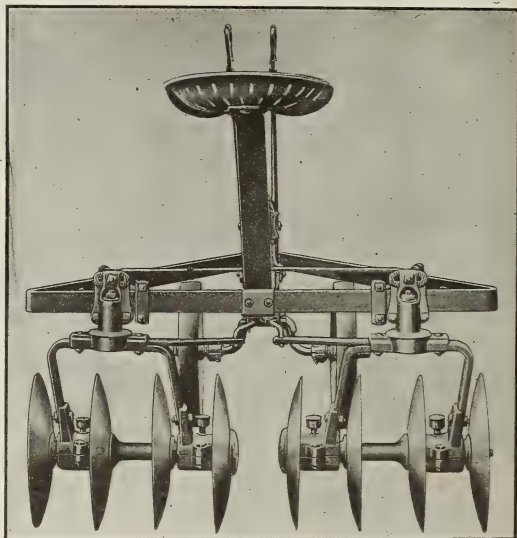


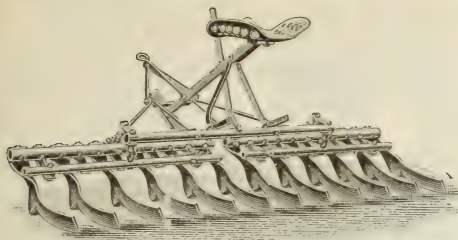
Carolina Reversible Disc Harrow

This harrow is similarly constructed to the one described above, but, in addition, the gangs are so arranged that they can be used to throw out for field disking and throw in when used for bedding. When used for bedding the inner end of the gangs can be tilted up so as to make an even ridge. This harrow is sold with either forecarriage or pole, and in same sizes as flexible harrow, illustrated above.

Carolina Spike Harrow

This harrow has proved universally popular wherever used, and no farm should be without one. The tooth bars are made of U-bar steel, while the side bars are made of I-bar steel, which gives the harrow the maximum amount of strength. The harrow is equipped with guard rail in front, and the side bars act as a guard to prevent the tooth bars from catching on obstructions when used in orchard or stubble ground. The lever is provided with a heavy spring trip, which allows the harrow to pass over any heavy obstruction without breaking or bending harrow. There are runner teeth at each corner of the harrow on which it can be transported from one field to another. The two section harrows are equipped with draw bars and made in both 50 and 60-tooth sizes, with either $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch teeth.





Acme Harrow, Size No. 23

The Acme not only pulverizes, smoothes and turns the surface, but cuts through to the under soil, pulverizing and compacting it. It also turns and mixes the soil so that the seed sown is covered evenly with fully pulverized soil, insuring a quick catch under the most favorable conditions for best germination. Size No. 23, for two horses, has a wrought-iron tubular bar, to which are attached two gang bars, which can be used either flexible or rigid, each provided with six curved cast-steel coulters, supplemented

by flat cast-steel crushing spurs. The forward half of each coulter is curved to the left, while the rearward half is curved to the right, thus forming a double gang. By this arrangement of the coulters, the whole surface of the ground is cut, lifted and turned. This size harrow works a space $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

Acme Harrow, Size H

This size harrow can be used for either one or two horses, being equipped with eight coulters like the one described above. When used for two horses the driver rides as in case of the large-size harrow, but when used for one horse the driver should walk behind, in which case the handles will be of assistance to him in using the harrow. This harrow cuts 4 feet 4 inches, and weighs 100 pounds.

Hallock Weeder

The Hallock Weeder has been a favorite implement on the farm for a number of years, as it is invaluable in running over cotton fields about the time cotton plants begin to come up. In case of a hard packing rain on the field after



the cotton is planted, this machine should be used as soon thereafter as possible. The teeth are separately removable and are made of flat spring steel with round lower end. The handles and shafts are adjustable. The frame is angle steel, giving the weeder the best frame of any similar machine on the market. Each tooth is secured to the frame independently of the other; hence you can in about two minutes remove the teeth from the rows if you wish, and in some cases this is very desirable. This machine is $7\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and weighs 90 pounds.



A full stock of the following one-horse tools always on hand: 14-tooth Harrows, Cotton King Harrows, Crescent Cultivators, Carolina Wood and Steel Beam Side Cultivators, Cotton Plows and Cast Turn Plows.

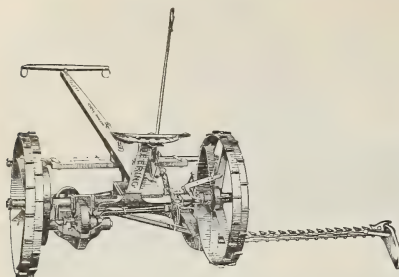
A full stock of the following one-horse tools always on hand: 14-tooth Harrows, Cotton King Harrows, Crescent Cultivators, Carolina Wood and Steel Beam Side Cultivators, Cotton Plows and Cast Turn Plows.

Deering New Ideal Mowers

These mowers are made in both regular and vertical lift style. The one-horse mower has the $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot blade, while the two-horse machines are furnished with either 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ - foot or 5-foot blades. The bevel gears and clutch on the Deering Mower are entirely enclosed, so that no dirt or trash from the field can get into them and interfere with their perfect running. An internal gear is one of the simplest yet most durable types of drive known. The Deering Mower is driven by an internal gear because it permits more teeth to be engaged at one time, thus furnishing a more positive drive.

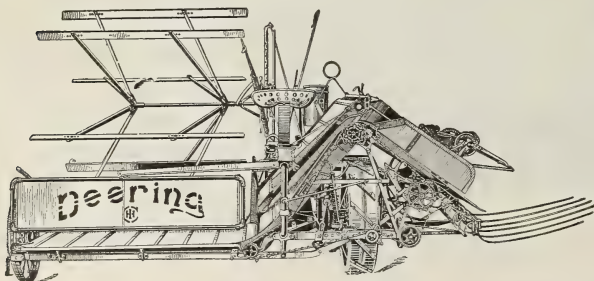
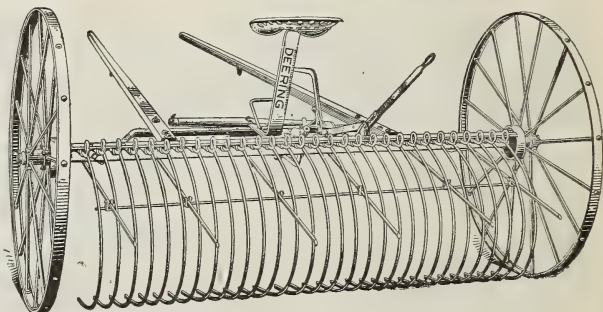
With the Deering Mower the cutter bar follows the ground. Suppose your ground is not level. With the ordinary mower you are likely to be troubled by lack of traction because the cutter bar runs above the ground. On the other hand, when there is a sudden low place, the mower will waste grass because the cutter bar cannot drop low enough to get it all.

The Deering is an easy-running mower because there are ball and roller bearings wherever there is any great amount of friction.



Deering Rakes

Deering Steel Rakes are light, strong and durable. They operate easily and are satisfactory in every condition of hay. The frame is hot-riveted to prevent trouble with loose bolts. The spokes are also riveted through the hub and rim, making practically a one-piece wheel. Individual teeth are easy to remove. Dump rods are the same length and can be reversed or interchanged. Hand and foot levers are conveniently located. It is an economy to use a Deering Rake.

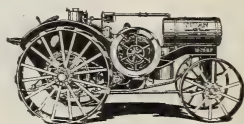


Deering Binders

Deering binders have ball and roller bearings at all points that are subject to any great amount of friction. They relieve the horses of the hard pull and conserve their strength for a bigger day's work.

Don't buy a binder until you have seen the Deering, until you know its record and until you have had a chance to present all its good points to you personally. Come in and see us.

TITAN 10-20 AND INTERNATIONAL 8-16 TRACTORS.
TRACTOR PLOWS AND HARROWS.
MEADOWS GRIST MILLS.
GRAIN THRESHERS AND PEA HULLERS, BOTH HAND
AND POWER.
SPECIAL OILS AND GREASES FOR TRACTORS AND
MACHINERY.



Imperial Buckeye Sully Plow

The Imperial Buckeye Sully is a medium-lift, moderate-priced plow without any unnecessary parts, but with every useful adjustment. It is easily controlled and of very light draft for its capacity. Its work under any condition is fully equal to that of the more expensive sulkies, and, having fewer parts, it requires less attention. It is light in weight because of high-grade material and superior construction.

The beam is made of stiff steel and has ample strength to resist all strains. Its high throat affords sufficient clearance for deep plowing. The wheel brackets are attached to it direct, making

a frameless plow, strong, compact and easy to operate.

The wheels are steel with dust-proof compression grease cups. Both furrow wheels are staggered so as to run in the corner of the furrow and reduce the pressure against the landside. After finding the proper width of furrow to suit the capacity of the plow bottom, the front width of furrow wheel is adjusted for this width on its axle. This insures a uniform furrow width and, by the lever adjustment, a uniform depth. The land wheel is provided with a cushion spring, which relieves the strain caused by running over obstructions and elevations. It adds greatly to the smooth and easy running of the plow.

The levers are all within easy reach of the plowman. The one in front of and nearest the seat is the guiding lever for turning the front furrow wheel at the corners.

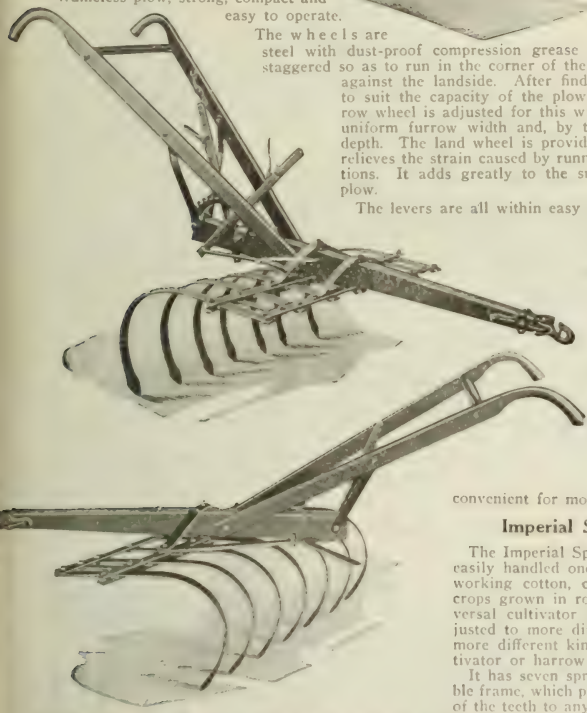
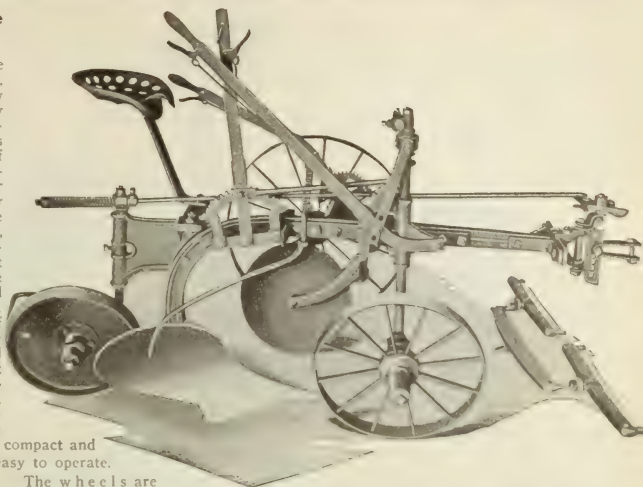
The steering rod connecting the clevis with the rear castor wheel holds the wheel firmly to the corner of the furrow while the plow is moving in a direct line. In turning it causes the wheel to automatically follow the movement of the plow.

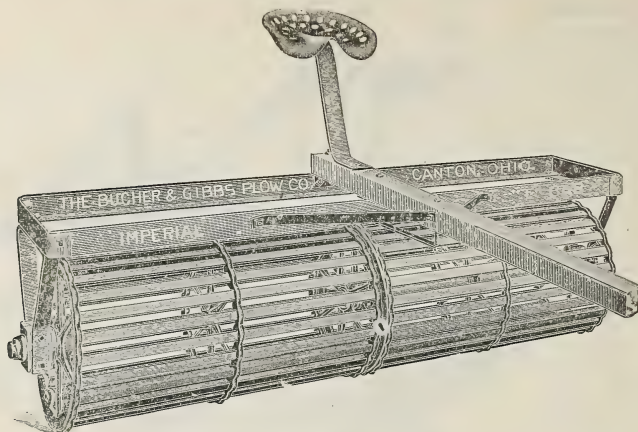
The seat is so located that the plowman has a full view of the turning furrow. Its position is central for operating the plow and convenient for mounting and dismounting.

Imperial Spring-Tooth Cultivator

The Imperial Spring-Tooth Cultivator is a light, easily handled one-horse tool. It is designed for working cotton, corn, potatoes, beans and other crops grown in rows. It might be termed a universal cultivator and harrow, for it can be adjusted to more different positions and adapted to more different kinds of work than any other cultivator or harrow ever made.

It has seven spring teeth carried on an adjustable frame, which permits of changes or adjustments of the teeth to any shape or position useful in cultivating the soil. The teeth may be set in an "A" shape for throwing the soil away from the rows, in a straight line or a right or left diagonal position, to make either a right or left-side harrow. The center tooth may be removed and tines substituted for using the cultivator astride a row of plants.

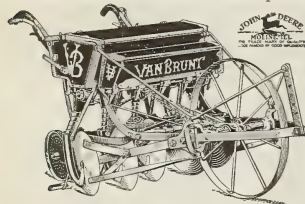




Imperial T-Bar Land Roller

An ordinary field roller with a smooth surface is not a very effective pulverizer. Even though heavily weighted, it fails to crush all the hard lumps and only forces some of them into the ground without breaking them. It leaves a smooth, packed surface, which offers no resistance to the wind and hastens evaporation of the soil moisture. The fact that a smooth rolled field may appear moister on the morning after rolling is evidence that the rolling has aided in retaining moisture in the soil. Quite the contrary. The surface really does contain more water, as it appears, but this has been drawn up from below during the night. It is soon evaporated by the morning sun and is lost to the soil.

The T-Bar Roller thoroughly levels and pulverizes the ground, crushing the hard and large clods as well as the small and loose ones. It compacts the seedbed, but leaves a fine dirt mulch on the surface. Its work is similar to that done by a smooth roller followed by a spike-tooth harrow, but it does the work more thoroughly in one operation than the other implements accomplish in two. It compacts the seedbed more effectively, pulverizes the soil more thoroughly and leaves it finer and looser on the surface. This is a highly desirable condition, for the mulch of loose soil on the surface is the blanket that holds the soil water in the seedbed and protects it against loss by evaporation.



Van Brunt Five-Disc Drill

This drill was constructed especially for use in seeding between corn rows or in limited space. It has all the good features of the regular large-size Van Brunt Drills and does the same high-grade work. It is not made small in order to give a cheap price drill, as it is not cheaply constructed, but is just as durable as any. If you have only a small piece of ground you will want to be sure that every bit of it is seeded. The Van Brunt One-Horse Drill insures this. It plants all kinds of seed accurately.

Van Brunt Fertilizer-Grain Drill

The "Van Brunt" is a simple, solid light-running, positive-operating, non-choking, non-clogging drill—one that does not waste seed or fertilizer, but fully covers all the ground.

The Van Brunt adjustable gate force feed, adjustable pressure springs, metal feed tubes, tilting lever, patented disc bearings and closed forward delivery—these features enable the Van Brunt Fertilizer Drill to place an even, continuous flow of seed at the bottom of furrows of uniform depth. There is no bunching of seed, no hard spots left in the field, and all the crop is ready for harvest at one time.



Deere "JB" 135 Cultivator

The "JB" does the highest grade work because it is designed correctly. It is the result of careful study by a cultivator expert. Its performance in the field justifies your careful investigation if you are looking for a cultivator that does the best work, does it easiest and one that is made right in every detail.

It does not track or train when dodging. Parallel guide movement means even and thorough cultivation, the same amount of soil thrown to and from the row, an even depth, all weeds cut out between rows and a perfect soil mulch.

A slight pressure on the foot levers by either foot guides frame and rigs and directs the machine wherever desired, enabling you to do the work properly and easily.

Level lift-front shovels lift as high as rear ones. This is an exclusive feature on the "JB" that will appeal to you. The front shovels lift to a good high clearance as well as the rear ones. In transporting the "JB" gathers very little trash.

Another thing the level lift feature has made possible is the placing of the front shovels at a sufficient distance ahead of the seat so that they are in view of the operator—he can see what he is cultivating. There is no guesswork cultivating with the "JB."

Don't forget that the lift is accomplished with all possible ease to the operator. Simply unlatching the master lever and giving it a slight pull starts the rigs, and they raise themselves to a good height. A forward push of the master lever drops the rigs back into the ground after turning at the end of the field.

Trash can be shaken out of each gang or adjustment made for uneven ground by convenient independent levers.

John Deere One-Horse Drill

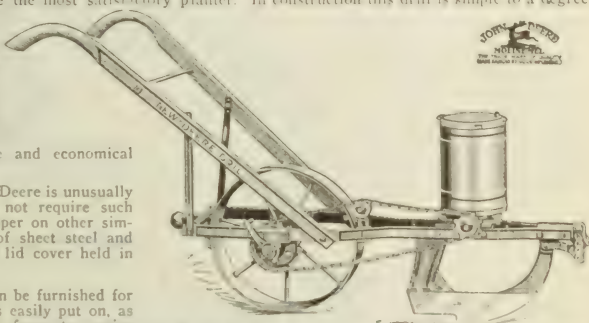
A drill that is noted for its simplicity in construction, durability, ease of handling and accuracy, the four features that make the most satisfactory planter. In construction this drill is simple to a degree never before acquired in any machine of its class.

It has the most accurate drop, unusual capacity, and is very durable. It is the result of a thorough knowledge of what is required in a drill to enable the farmer to put in his crop in the most accurate and economical manner.

The hopper on the John Deere is unusually large, and, therefore, does not require such frequent refilling as the hopper on other similar planters. It is made of sheet steel and is fitted with a water-tight lid cover held in place by a spring and bolt.

Fertilizer attachment can be furnished for any John Deere Drill. It is easily put on, as holes are already punched in frame to receive bottom plate. With this attachment you can

distribute fertilizer in the row at same time corn is planted



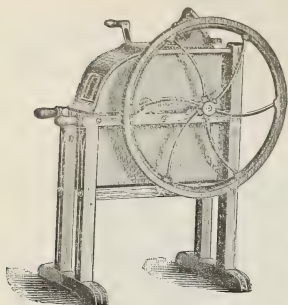
John Deere Spreader

Up to the time of the John Deere Spreader—the Spreader with the Beater on the Axle—the chain drive for the beater was considered the most practical, but even the chain drive means extra shafts, stub axles and the like that must be kept in alignment. Mounting the beater on the rear axle solved this problem and brought with it many other features of advantage. It simplified construction and, probably the greatest advantage of all, it made a low-down spreader with high drive wheels possible.

The beater and all its driving parts are mounted on the rear axle. There is no strain on the frame, no shafts to get out of line, no chains to give trouble, no clutches that need adjustment. There are only

half the parts heretofore used on the simplest spreader. The John Deere is just a wagon when out of gear. It is light draft, easy to load, only hip high to the top and still has the advantage of big drive wheels that do not interfere with the loading. No adjustments that need attention—always ready for business. Any one can operate it.



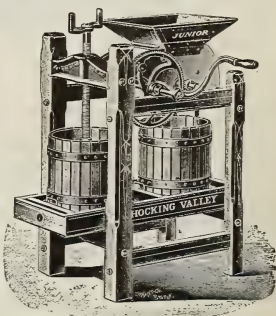


Hocking Valley One-Hole Corn Sheller

The Hocking Valley One-Hole Sheller has more than a national reputation. It goes not only to every State and territory in the Union, but to every country in the world where corn is raised. It is the standard sheller with which all others are compared. Almost every manufacturer of shellers has tried to copy it, and the most that has been claimed by any competitor is that it is "just as good as the Hocking Valley." It fully deserves all of its popularity. It is carefully made of the best material that can be gotten, is finished as handsomely as a piece of furniture and is always perfectly satisfactory in its working. It is furnished either with or without fan, feed table and pulley, as ordered, and has a capacity of from twenty to twenty-five bushels an hour.

Hocking Valley Cider Mill

In the Hocking Valley Cider Mills we adapt the principal of the large hydraulic presses to a hand mill. The grinding device consists of a hardwood cylinder, revolving rapidly, with serrated steel knives running lengthwise, which break down the juice cells and make a pomace that yields under the press every particle of juice in the fruit. A quart of water will clean it after using. An important feature of the mills is the absence of metal of any kind to rust or impair the quality of the cider. We guarantee them to be entirely satisfactory in every respect, in execution, ease of operation, capacity in durability and finish. They are made in the three following sizes: Junior, Medium and Senior.



Martin Ditcher and Grader

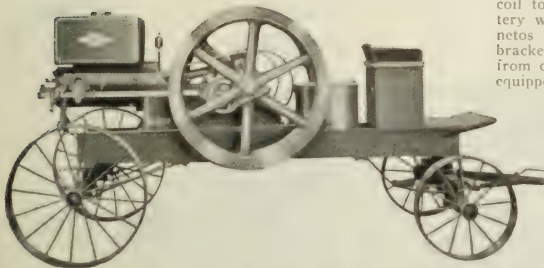
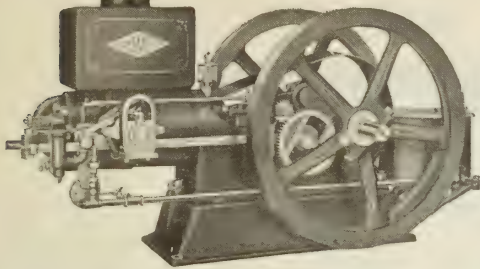
No one can say how many millions of dollars are lost each year by the farmers of the country because of lack of drainage. The figure reaches such a high mark that even those who are best posted hesitate to venture a guess. A ditch here and there on most any farm will prevent flooding or carry off water that stands after rains, making the land fertile and productive instead of a "sink hole for farm profits." The size of crops increases in direct proportion to the amount of drainage—big crops from well ditched acres; small crops from neglected fields. Land values increase with proper drainage also—it's the well-ditched farm that brings the big price. DITCHING is something no farmer can neglect. The MARTIN makes it easy and reduces its cost, for here is a machine that saves time, money and much hard labor in ditching, terracing and grading.

With the Martin Ditcher, Terracer and Grader you can cut a V-shaped ditch to a depth of four feet or more quicker and at less expense than by any other method. Such a ditch

will not easily fill up—its sides at an angle of 45 degrees cannot cave in. In addition, the MARTIN will do road grading, leveling, back-filling, terrace making, levee building, and has a multitude of other uses. There are no cogs, levers or complicated parts about it to get out of order. It is strongly built of very best materials and will last a lifetime.

Mason and Ideal Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Extra Lids and Rubbers. Canning Outfits and Tin Cans in all sizes.

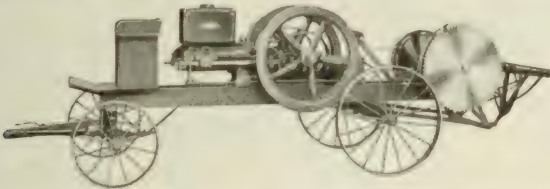
Ingeco Type "W" Engines



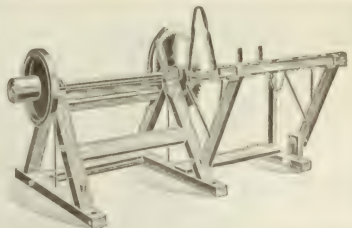
fers an engine for every power service. Manufactured by a company that has the reputation of building engines, large and small, that will "stand up" and do satisfactory and economical work day after day. An engine that may be started easily and quickly in all kinds of weather.

Ingeco Portable Wood Saw

Three Ingeco Portable Wood Saw Outfits are furnished with all-steel trucks and carried in stock in 6 and 8 horsepower sizes.



Stationary Saw Frames with Sliding and Tilting Tables. All sizes of Saw Blades can be furnished from stock.



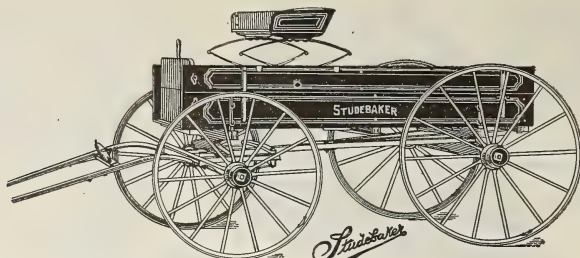
These Type "W" Engines are built for business, all parts are accurately machined and carefully fitted. All material entering into their construction best suited for the work employed. Special compression tight piston rings. Look at the picture; turn back and examine the details, read the specifications—no complicated parts, but no conveniences overlooked. Metal correctly proportioned to absorb shock, but without surplus weight where not needed.

OSCILLATING MAGNETOS are regular equipment on all Type "W" Engines above 1 H. P. Engine started on Oscillator more easily and reliably than on battery. No deterioration while standing in storage. No forgetting to turn off the switch. No wondering whether battery is "run out." No spark coil to become water-soaked. No battery wire to break. Oscillating Magnets are mounted on the ignitor bracket. Easily accessible and free from dirt and grease. The 1 H. P. is equipped with geared type magneto.

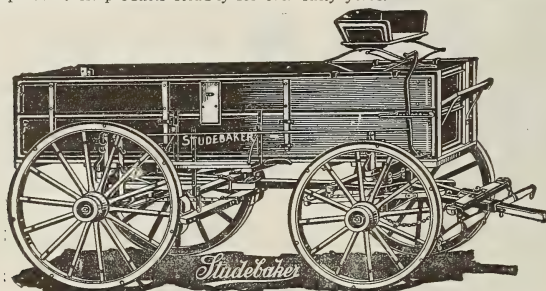
The Type "W" Engines are entirely self-contained, come to you fully tested out and ready to start doing business, making you money. This is the only line which meets all competition, not only least cost of operation and maintenance, but the price to you is absolutely right.

There is a distinct advantage in selecting an engine from a large and complete line that of-

Studebaker Wagons



In such limited space only a few essential facts about Studebaker Wagon construction can be given. The real big essential considerations are these:
Studebakers have built up an enormous business by square dealing, fair prices and honest goods.
They have improved their products steadily for over sixty years.

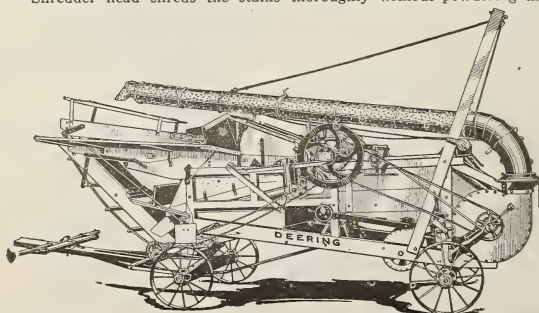


They have had time to make their mistakes and learn how to correct them.
The business which they have built up and the public confidence which they have won compels them to continue to build the best.
A Studebaker Wagon lasts a lifetime. A lifetime of satisfaction with a Studebaker wagon is worth forty times a few cents difference in the initial price.
Buy a Studebaker—it cannot afford to be wrong.

Studebaker Junior Wagons carried in stock with both hand tongues and shafts. This is not a toy wagon, but one strong and large enough for real service.

Deering Husker and Shredder

Feed table is large and roomy, slants toward the conveyer opening.
Shredder head shreds the stalks thoroughly without powdering the leaves.



Shelled corn is not wasted, but separated from the fodder and elevated into a sack.

All sprockets and gears are protected so that they do not collect trash.

Clutch lever within easy reach of feeder—stops machine quickly.

Blower pipe adjustable in any direction; delivers fodder from 20 to 24 feet.

Machine equipped with high, wide-faced wheels that make transportation over rough roads easy.

Black Hawk One-Row Drill No. 123

The No. 123 is a one-row chain-driven drill, using the famous Black Hawk edge-drop system of seed selection, and plates can be furnished for all kinds of beans, peas, milo maize, kaffir corn, broom corn, sorghum, beet seed, long, slim Yellow Dent and shoe-peg corn at slight additional cost. Shipping weight of this drill is 91 pounds.

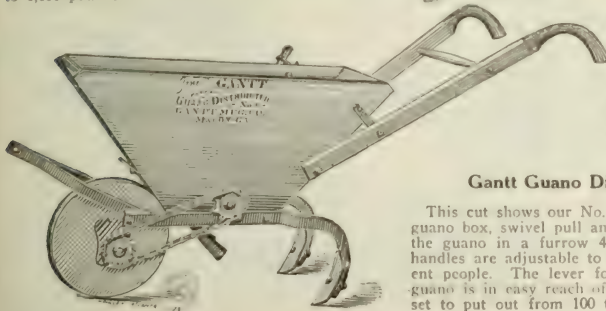
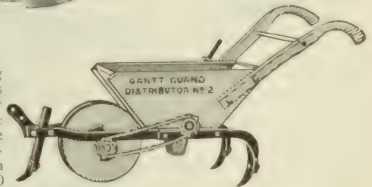
The combination of plates and sprockets furnished with this drill will plant seeds from 7 to 28 inches apart.

Black Hawk Combined Corn and Cotton Drill No. 128

The No. 128 drill is operated with inside Pitman drive. This drive is direct and, being placed within the frame, it cannot be damaged by bumping stumps, etc. The gauge shoe is furnished as part of the regular equipment. The frame of this drill is long enough to accommodate fertilizer attachment when you desire to use this in planting. The weight of this drill is 117 pounds.

Gantt Guano Distributor No. 2

This distributor is built on steel frame, with covering plows to list or bed on guano when put out. It opens the furrow, puts down and spreads the fertilizer, covers the same, all at one operation, with one man and one horse. The hopper is large and holds nearly twice the amount of guano as some other makes. No waste in turning or going from one field to another. The lever is in easy reach of the operator, and will distribute from 100 to 1,000 pounds to the acre.



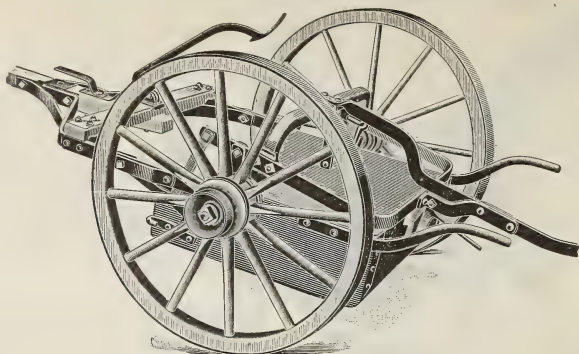
1, 2 and 3 ply "Capital" Roofing.

Slate Surface Roofing and Shingles.

Galvanized and Painted Shingles.

Gantt Guano Distributor No. 6

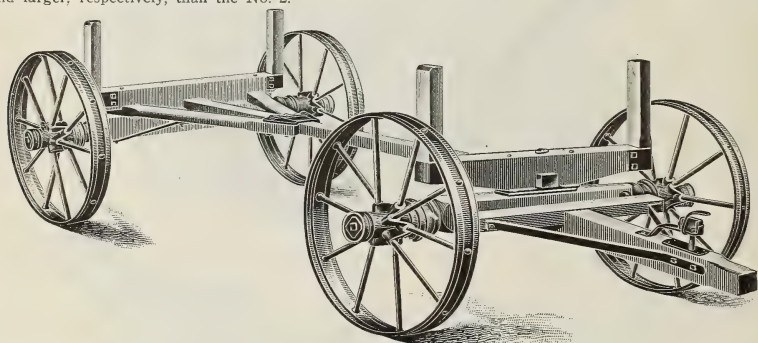
This cut shows our No. 6, which has extra-large guano box, swivel pull and listing plows. Spreads the guano in a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide. The handles are adjustable to suit the height of different people. The lever for regulating the flow of guano is in easy reach of the operator and can be set to put out from 100 to 2,000 pounds per acre.



The American Wheeled Scraper No. 2

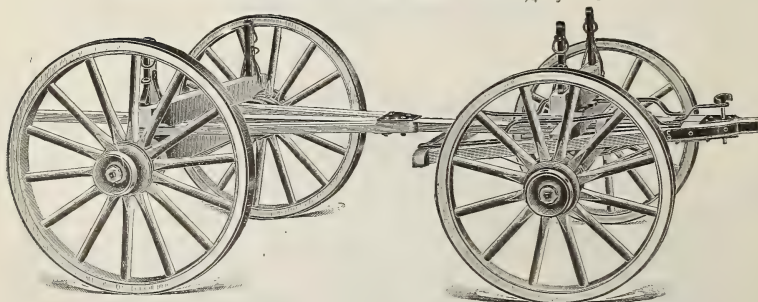
It is simple in its construction. The bowl is formed from a single plate of steel. The material is of the very best quality. Wood hub, wheels 40 inches high, with tires $3 \times \frac{3}{4}$ inches. Capacity, 13 cubic feet. Weight, 670 pounds.

We carry the No. 2 Scraper in stock and can furnish the No. 1 and No. 3 sizes, which are smaller and larger, respectively, than the No. 2.



Steel-Wheel Farm Truck

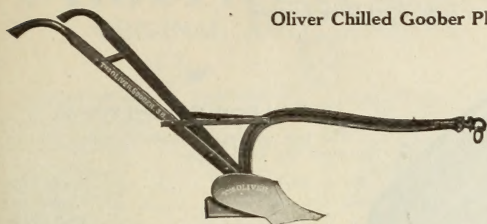
Wheels 28 and 30 inches with 4-inch tires. Skeins $3\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 inches.



Wood-Wheel Farm Truck

Wheels 40 and 44 inches with 4-inch tires. Skeins $3\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 inches.

Oliver Chilled Goober Plow



to the top of the mouldboard, so that a complete cutting edge is fitted. The steel beam is high, giving ample clearance. In every respect the Oliver Goober Plow is a durable and satisfactory plow.

Oliver makes a plow that is exactly fitted to all needs. An Oliver Plow must do the best plowing under the conditions for which it was designed.

An example of this is found in the Oliver Chilled Goober Plow. This plow is of the right capacity for what is known as a peanut plow, and can be used in all places where such a plow is needed.

The chilled mouldboard is fitted with a sloping landside. The share extends

The Nos. 10 and 13 Oliver Chilled Plows

The No. 10 Oliver Chilled Plow is the smallest and lightest of our No. 40 master-piece series. So light is it that one horse can pull it with comparative ease, though in some sections, more especially in the South, where the soil has a tendency to be more firm, two horses are sometimes used.

The No. 13 Chilled Plow is practically the same as the No. 10, the only difference being its capacity. It has the same commendable lightness in draft, sloping landside, and other features that have done so much to popularize the smaller pattern.

We also carry in stock the Nos. 19 and 20 Oliver Chilled Plows, which are the next largest sizes.



The S-29-X Oliver Chilled Plow

Here is a plow that serves two purposes—one as well as the other—and both as only an Oliver Plow could.



This plow is used first as a sub-soiler and then by attaching mouldboards is converted into a middle breaker.

By ordering the S-29-X regular and one of our one-piece chilled double mouldboards and a six-inch share—the last two parts as extras—you have,

for the price of one plow, a sub-soiler and middle breaker, for the S-29-X equipped as suggested becomes a middle breaker of high rank, with a capacity of 9x12 inches.

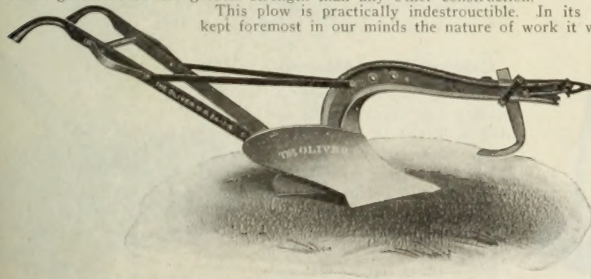
The No. 24 Road Plow

A special feature in the construction of No. 24 is its one-piece cast-iron beam and standard. There is nothing else that we could do to add to its strength. All wearing parts are built around the standard, which gives the bottom greater strength than any other construction.

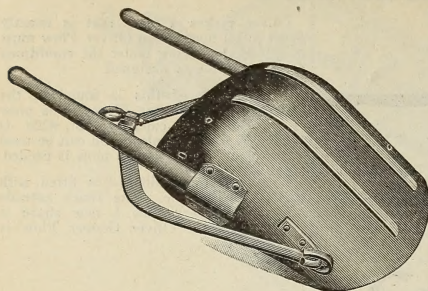
This plow is practically indestructible. In its design and construction we kept foremost in our minds the nature of work it would be expected to do.

It is made especially for the meanest of road beds. Notwithstanding its superior size and construction, it is a moderate-priced implement.

It is fitted regularly with chilled mouldboard, chilled cutter share and straight, single-flange chilled landside. It is advisable to use wheel and coulter with this plow, which may be specified as extras.



American Solid Steel Drag Scraper



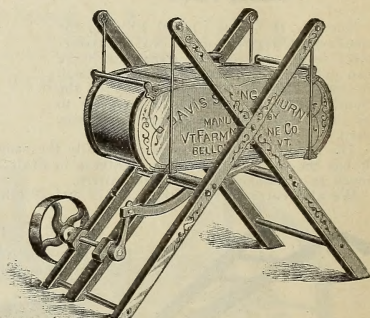
(Extra Heavy With Steel Runners)

The best and most durable Scraper for contractors and road work.

No. 1—Capacity.....	7 cubic feet
No. 2—Capacity.....	5 cubic feet
No. 3—Capacity.....	3 cubic feet

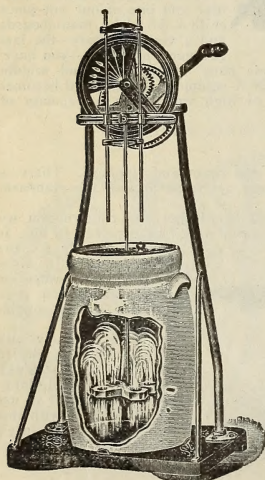
Davis Swing Churns.

The Davis Swing Churn is the most simple in construction of any of its class. There are no floats or paddles inside to injure the grain of the butter or to be washed, but the shape of the churn body with the rounded ends and slanting top is such as to produce the desired concussion of the cream more perfectly and to a greater degree than has ever been obtained in any other churn, thereby producing more and better butter. Sizes 8 to 50 gallon carried in stock.



Taylor Patented Churn

If you could only know how well the thousands of users of the Reliable Churn speak of them, how well pleased they are with them, after they have used them constantly for one, two, three or five years, you would never doubt again that at last we have made a churn that people who have to churn will use and never throw aside. They cannot throw this churn aside and go back to the old dash churn, for that is what the Reliable Churn is—the old Reliable Dasher Churn on wheels, made to operate easily, quickly and accurately, by the neat, handy and durable little machine which can be set about anywhere in the house and operated by a child. Get one and be one of our delighted customers.

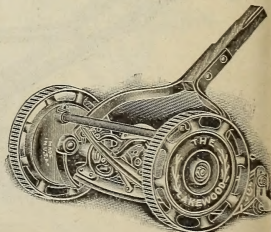


Caldwell Lawn Mowers.

The "Lakewood" is a ball-bearing four blade mower, carried in 16 and 18 inch sizes.

The "Colonial" is a medium-priced ball-bearing machine with low wheels. 16 and 18 inch sizes.

The "Cadet" is a low-priced plain bearing mower, giving universal satisfaction. Carried in stock in 14, 16 and 18 inch sizes.



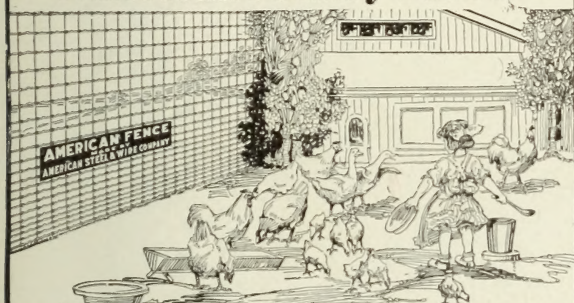
American Fence

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

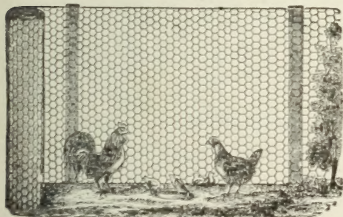


AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE CO.
APOLLO
ROOFING
MADE IN U.S.A.
PITTSBURGH

American Poultry Fence



Hexagon Mesh Poultry Netting



All heights from
1 to 6 feet.
1/4, 1 and 2-inch
Mesh Netting
carried in stock.

2-V Galvanized Roofing

AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE CO.
APOLLO
ROOFING
MADE IN U.S.A.
PITTSBURGH

3-V Galvanized Roofing

WYATT'S QUALITY FIELD SEEDS

BURT or NINETY DAY
Oats

Hairy or
Winter Vetch

Alfalfa

Golden
Millet

WYATT'S GOLDEN
DENT CORN

SUDAN GRASS
the great forage crop

JOB P. WYATT & SONS CO.
RALEIGH, N.C.

SEEDS

FARM MACHINERY